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# **Southeast Asia Report**

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20 December 1983

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RACHMAWATI SUKARNO ON BUNG KARNO UNIVERSITY

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "President's Permission Required to Use Sukarno's Name for University"]

[Excerpts] Rachmawati Sukarno, 33 years old, chairman of the Sukarno Educational Foundation and founder of Bung Karno University (UBK), declared on Tuesday morning [18 October] that all technical requirements for forming a university had been fulfilled. She stated that UBK now had a permanent campus, the three-story "Wisma Ciliwung" building at 54 Bukit Duri Tanjakan Street, South Jakarta. The building has been leased for 10 years, at a cost of 72 million rupiahs per year, she said.

Everything is Ready

Rachmawati, who is the third child of the late Bung Karno, founder of the Republic of Indonesia, said that preparations for forming UBK had been going on for some time and that they had taken a lot of time and money. They had already registered 4200 prospective students and 350 instructors had applied for positions and were ready to begin teaching. Preparations for courses, statutes, syllabi, curricula and the teaching force were completed. "We have officially reported these preparations to Kopertis [Private Higher Education Coordinating Board], District III, and to the Department of Education and Culture. I don't know whether all these reports have reached the minister," said Rachmawati.

We have continued to inform Kopertis District III coordinator, Prof Sudjiran Resosudarno [as published], and the secretary of Kopertis, Dr Amir Harahap, of all the procedures, requirements and preparations which we have fulfilled, she added.

Rachmawati said that originally she had wanted to set up a Bung Karno Cultural and Scientific Institute, but on the advice of Kopertis it was decided that it was better just to form a university. Rachmawati has already requested a meeting with the Minister of Culture and Education. "We sent this request on August 27, but we haven't received a response yet," she said.

## President's Permission

Prof Sudjiran told SINAR HARAPAN that permission to open UBK had not yet been given because there were several conditions which had not yet been met. "The most important one is permission to use the name of Sukarno," said Sudjiran. He emphasized that in any case the president's permission was necessary. Kopertis has suggested that the president's permission be obtained first. Up to now permission has not been granted. He reminded us of the case of Bung Hatta University in Padang.

"First they asked permission to use the name Hatta," he said. Permission was granted and only then were the technical requirements fulfilled, among others a permanent site, permanent teaching staff, laboratories, a library, and so forth. He added that Kopertis would issue an operating permit even though the committee or management was still preparing to fulfill the requirements.

Rachmawati explained that Kopertis' suggestion to ask the president's permission was being followed.

## We're Waiting

Rachmawati said that in agreement with Sudjiran's suggestion her people had requested a meeting with President Suharto and that a letter to this effect had been sent on August 31. The letter had been sent via the president's aide and an answer was received on September 10. The answer was: "Your letter has been received and a time to meet is being arranged," said Rachmawati. The daughter of the first president of Indonesia added that on September 16 she received the same answer in a telephone call to the president's aide. On October 14 Rachmawati again wrote an official letter asking permission to meet the president and for permission to use Bung Karno's name. She asked for his guidance and blessing. "We're still waiting for the president's reply," she said.

She added that plans were to begin classes on October 31. "Our intentions in opening a university are sincere. We want to give 4200 students an opportunity to learn. We want to educate our people. We hope that these arrangements can be made in a humanitarian way," Rachmawati said.

She hoped that there wouldn't be any unrest among the prospective students. "We have carried out and proved all our efforts and determination," said Rachmawati. She added that the president of UBK would be Prof Sunario, attorney at law, and that the governing board would consist of Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX, Dr Roeslan Abdulgani, H. Adam Malik, Mrs Hartini Sukarno, T. D. Pardede, Permadi, attorney at law, Sitor Situmorang, Djoko Aminoto, master of science; Sutaryo would be the secretary. Maj Gen (ret) Achmadi and Manai Sophian, who had originally been included on the governing board, had withdrawn.

#### Situation on Campus

Meanwhile on Tuesday morning (16 October) about 30 new students were seen on the LBK campus at Wisma Ciliwung waiting for developments.

Some posters had been put up on the building, which used to be a dormitory for pilgrims to Mecca, urging students to be resolute about the problems faced by the leaders of LBK since in fact those problems involved the students themselves.

One of the students said to SINAR HARAPAN, "What about us? This really isn't fair, sir."

He also said, "Think about the 4200 students who have been admitted."

Another student complained that the government should explain in detail minister of Culture and Education Nugroho's statement that LBK had not fulfilled the requirements for a university.

"Does he have the heart to throw us on the student garbage heap?" she asked. The students stated their firm belief that the governing board of the committee would be able to overcome all the difficulties facing the university.

The campus of LBK appeared calm and there were no signs of unrest as of Tuesday evening. Some plainclothesmen from Laksusda [Regional Special Forces] were seen on campus.

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## RACHMAWATI, MRS HARTINI FAIL TO SEE EDUCATION MINISTER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Fail to See Minister of Culture and Education"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Rachmawati Soekarno and Mrs Hartini Soekarno failed to see Prof Dr Nugroho Notosusanto, minister of Culture and Education, at his office. They wished to discuss his refusal to give approval for the founding of Bung Karno University (UBK). Prof Dr Sudjiran Resosudarmo, M.A., coordinator of Kopertis (Private Higher Education Coordinating Board), Region III, confirmed his refusal to grant approval in a letter dated 17 October 1983. He confirmed that UBK was not given approval to begin academic and administrative activities because it had not fulfilled the necessary technical, administrative and academic requirements as well as the bases and goals of an institution of higher learning.

"They arrived without notice and the minister had a full schedule," said Soegiri Kartono, assistant to the minister, in explaining why Rachmawati and Mrs Hartini had not been received. Asked why Rachmawati's request of August 27 to have a meeting with the minister had not been answered, Soegiri said the minister always had a full schedule.

"In addition, the matter to be discussed is a technical one. Mr. Doddy or his assistants are good enough; they don't have to go directly to the minister. They said they had already received Prof Sudjiran's letter and had understood its contents," added Soegiri.

Rachmawati and Mrs Hartini Soekarno arrived at the minister's office yesterday around 1:45 pm. At that time Minister Nugroho was meeting with Ki Suratman and Basuni, chairman of the PGRI [Indonesian Teachers Association]. They came out of the minister's office at 2:45. Dr Haryono Suyono, head of the central BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordinating Board], actually had been scheduled to meet the minister at 2 pm, and he was already in the waiting room. So Rachmawati and Mrs Hartini were forced to make do with Soegiri Kartono and Budiardjo, head of the public relations and legal department of the ministry.

Budiardjo said that the two directors of the Soekarno Educational Foundation wanted to ask whether there was an error or something lacking in UBK's



request for approval. "They asked whether they should have Kopertis handle the matter again. We said we couldn't answer that because it was within the authority of the minister," said Budiardjo. It is hard to find the opportunity to meet with the minister because his schedule is full, added Soegiri.

#### They'll Keep Trying

Rachmawati and Mrs Hartini were surrounded by reporters at the entrance to the ministry. Rachmawati said she would continue to try to get approval for UBK. She said that UBK had already fulfilled the requirements for a new private university, among others a building, 4200 prospective students and around 350 people ready to be teachers.

"Actually we intend to begin classes at the end of October. We just haven't gotten the principle permission. But we have continued to consult with Kopertis," she said. She also said that if the minister could not give his approval, the Soekarno Educational Foundation intends to go to President Suharto.

"We only want to immortalize and honor the founder of the Republic of Indonesia, as in the case of Bung Hatta," said Rachmawati. Mrs Hartini did not want to comment on the difficulties facing UBK. "We already have a spokesman," she said pointing at Rachmawati. With downcast eyes they got into a blue Mercedes and left.

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EDUCATION MINISTER ON BUNG KARNO UNIVERSITY

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Education Minister on Bung Karno University"]

[Excerpts] Nugroho Notosusanto, minister of Culture and Education, said that the reasons for not granting approval to Bung Karno University were purely academic and not political.

This statement was made to the press Wednesday morning [19 October] at the minister's office, after the minister had inaugurated 52 level II and level III officers of the department.

"Ideology is one of the academic requirements for a university. How can we approve a university which is not based on Pancasila?," he added. The minister pointed out that UBK was based on Marhaenism and not on Pancasila. "We don't want Marxism taught and put into practice in Indonesia."

The minister reminded us that the university is a place to pursue science and to mold people who will be useful for development, not a place to teach party cadre.

In answer to the question of what would happen if the university was prepared to change its basis to Pancasila, Minister Nugroho asked: "Do they really want to change? If they want to, can it be real if it's so sudden?"

He stated that the Department of Culture and Education does not have the apparatus to prohibit UBK. The department simply didn't give its approval. He said that refusal to grant approval has been supported by many groups, because the policy has been seen as correct.

The question of whether to name a university after Bung Karno, said Nugroho, is the president's prerogative. "Ask the attorney general," he said, when asked whether the name Sukarno would continue to be protected. But the minister added that he didn't want to be used as an instrument to strike down any group or to protect any group.

The minister said that another academic requirement that UBK had not fulfilled, in addition to its basic principles, was that its teaching force was not considered certain to be successful.

KOPERTIS ON BUNG KARNO UNIVERSITY

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Oct 83 p 12

[Article: "Education Minister: Private Universities Must be Based on Pancasila"]

[Excerpts] Prof Dr Sudjiran Resosudarmo, M.A., coordinator of Kopertis, Region III, answered SINAR HARAPAN's question by stating that Bung Karno University (UBK) had not fulfilled the technical, administrative and academic requirements.

He mentioned that in Kopertis' judgment the notarial document containing the principles and goals of the Legal Development Board Foundation were not in agreement with the principles and goals of an educational institution. There weren't any statutes; the organizational structure wasn't clear; and there was no outline of the organizational structure. Besides that, there wasn't any RIP [Main Development Plan] for the first five years.

Sudjiran, accompanied by Dr Amir Harahap, secretary of Kopertis, said that UBK had not followed the proper procedures and had neglected discipline. Among other things, it had accepted students before obtaining Kopertis' approval and had had contacts with the mass media before consulting with Kopertis.

He said that it did not have a permanent administrative secretariat and had not divided up the tasks of the secretariat.

As for the academic reasons, he stated that the university did not yet have a permanent faculty, based on government regulations. The faculty's curriculum vitae had not been submitted. There was no equipment and the foundation did not yet own and had not reported on an educational infrastructure such as classrooms and land. "What if they fulfill these requirements?," asked SINAR HARAPAN.

He stated that it would be reported to the minister who would make the decision to grant approval or not. If, on the other hand, the attorney general's office received a report that a private university was socially destructive, it could prohibit it.

Rachmawati Soekarno

Meanwhile, on Wednesday [19 October] Rachmawati Soekarno, chairman of the Sukarno Educational Foundation, met with Police Let Col Silalahi, attorney at law, commander of the 74th Kores [district command], South Jakarta, in connection with the police prohibition on UBK activities.

Rachmawati said that she had met with Let Col Silalahi to ask permission to give prospective students information about their fate. After meeting with the 704th Danres [District Command] Rachmawati said it was because the students have kept waiting for an answer to the question of when they can start school.

Rachmawati said that after pressing the police and asking for an explanation the police gave a brief statement of their policy for her to convey to the students.

#### Carrying out Orders

Let Col Silalahi said that he had suspended all activities at UBK on Bukit Duri Tanjung Street because UBK did not yet have the approval of Kopertis. "I'm only following orders; since UBK doesn't have official approval, of course we're suspending their activities," said Silalahi in answer to a question from SINAR HARAPAN.

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MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT'S COMMENT ON BUNG KARNO UNIVERSITY AFFAIR

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 Oct 83 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Department of Education should Support Bung Karno University (UBK)"]

Achmad Subagyo, secretary of the Democratic Party Faction (F-PDI) in the DPR [People's Consultative Congress] stated that in his opinion those in power should give their direction and guidance to UBK because their attempts to open had been going along properly.

"They had certainly gotten the green light to open up from those in authority before this process got under way," he said on Wednesday [19 October] when asked for his reactions to UBK's not getting permission to open.

In response to this, Subagyo thought that from an educational point of view this enterprise needed support because its goal was to educate the people. On the other hand, from a political point of view, since Bung Karno belonged to all the Indonesian people, his name should not be used at random, but only after mature consideration.

"Suppose we had Bung Karno soysauce, or cigarettes, or trucks? Are the Indonesian people ready for Bung Karno's name to be used in any old way?," shouted Subagyo. Because of this, he said, the use of Bung Karno's name should be taken under special consideration. The head of state should certainly be consulted, Subagyo added.

Because Sukarno's own child is using the name for an educational institution those in authority should give it the utmost consideration and guidance. Since the process has taken so long he urged the minister, Nugroho Notosusanto, to find the best way out of this problem.

A Muis Ay, member of the DPR from the Development Party Faction [F-PDI], said that the minister should make a statement about the cancellation of UBK exams. Muis added that educating the people is our obligation as stated in the 1945 Constitution. All the more so because many young people are dropping out of school now. They need a place to go and guidance; if not, there will certainly be problems.

"If the basic aim is to educate the people, this should be supported, and the minister shouldn't look at it from just the political point of view," said Muis, who is also general chairman of GPK [expansion unknown]. Based on this, Muis said that even if UBK had not fulfilled the requirements, the minister should give it his support and direction. "When UBK has fulfilled the requirements, there is no reason for the minister to prohibit it," said Muis.

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## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

**COL RAMLI HASAN BASRI**—One day in 1962 in North Sulawesi there was a brief conversation between a private soldier and his company commander. The soldier, who was carrying a pack, said to his commander: "Lieutenant, if we older people don't get anything to eat, it doesn't make much difference, but the younger men must have something to eat." The company commander, without saying much, took rice from his own pack to distribute to the members of his unit. This commander, 21 years later, became the choice of the leaders of ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] to be the commanding officer at the ceremony commemorating Armed Forces Day on 5 October 1983.

This officer is Col (Infantry) Ramli Hasan Basri, chief of staff of KOPUR II [Combat Team II] of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command]. Speaking in his office in KOPUR II headquarters at Cijantung, he said: "As a commander, I always say: 'Do your duty; that's what we're here for!' However, an ABRI commander is not just a leader. He is simultaneously a commander, a father, and a teacher of his men," says Colonel Ramli, who has a thick mustache.

He was born on 1 October 1937 on the shores of Lake Ranau, in South Sumatra. This son of an ulama [Muslim religious scholar] wanted to become a soldier from the time he was a small boy. In 1958, as soon as he graduated from SMA [senior high school], he immediately registered for the second class at the National Military Academy, which had just opened. He told a SINAR HARAPAN representative: "To be absolutely sure of getting in, I also registered at another place."

However, when he received his orders to report at the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java], everything else was forgotten. "If it had been orders to attend flying school, I wouldn't have answered," he said.

The young man from South Sumatra graduated in 1961 and was ranked fourth in the class after Lt Z. E. Naulani (now chief of staff of Military Region XIV/Hasanuddin), Lieutenant Sutedjo (now a brigadier general and commander of Military Region

XIV), and Lieutenant Sunardi (now assistant for logistics at KOSTRAD). Not long after he graduated he was assigned to North Sulawesi for operations against remnant forces of the Permesta [Charter of Universal Struggle] rebellion. His career was subjected to a real test at the very beginning in the North Sulawesi field. Kamli continued: "I began there, serving as a platoon commander and company commander. I acquired a great deal of experience there."

After 4 years of duty in North Sulawesi (this is why he speaks the North Sulawesi dialect.), Kamli was transferred to Bandung, where he became an instructor at the Infantry School.

Although his period of service in North Sulawesi provided him with a great deal of leadership experience, he lost something, also. When many of his classmates, assigned to other areas, were assigned to commando training (to become officers in the red berets), there was no "quota" for Military Region XIII/Merdeka, where he was assigned. He said in a doubtful way: "Possibly this is because we were all busy on operations."

Clearly, when he was assigned to Bandung, Kamli was surprised to see many of his friends already wearing the red beret. The current tradition is that the first 10 graduates of the National Military Academy are assigned to commando training, but the earlier practice was different.

Col Kamli Hasan Hasri is indeed a "combat soldier" type who has served in various areas and units. For that reason, when he was designated ceremonial commander for Armed Forces Day, he was a little nervous and concerned. He said humbly: "I think that any member of the armed forces would have felt like that."

But the ceremony did not disturb the peace of mind of this "field soldier." In the Indonesian Armed Forces there are two ceremony commander positions which are regarded as "the most prestigious." The first is the position of ceremony commander at the celebration of 17 August [Indonesian independence day] and the second is the ceremony commander for Armed Forces Day. A senior officer said: "The ceremony commanders on these occasions are selected as candidates for leadership positions in the future."

Edie Sudradjat, then a colonel, was the ceremony commander for Armed Forces Day in 1960. Now he is commander of Military Region VI/Siliwangi, which is considered a "first class military region."

For the 17 August 1983 celebration of independence day Colonel Kamli was considered for the position of ceremony commander. In fact it was the turn of the Indonesian Navy for this year, and, in fact, Col (Marines) Baroto Sardadi was finally selected as ceremony commander.

It was not surprising that at a first class ceremony such as Armed Forces Day Colonel Kamli was chosen as ceremony commander. Since Armed Forces Day this year was celebrated simply, the preparations involved were less complicated. Colonel Kamli himself only attended three training sessions to acquaint himself with the program. There were two ordinary rehearsals and one dress rehearsal. After 1 day off he went directly into "practice" before the president and thousands of other spectators (plus hundreds of thousands of people watching on television).



Colonel Ramli graduated from the Army Staff and Command School in 1972 and attended the Joint Staff and Command School in 1976. However, in the interval between these high-level training assignments he continued to move from one assignment to another. Before entering the Army Staff and Command School he had been deputy commander of Battalion 721 in military region XIV/Hasanuddin.

After he attended the Army Staff and Command School, he became chief of staff of Infantry Brigade 8 at Prabumulih, South Sumatra. After that he was transferred to be chief of staff of the military district command in Bengkulu (Sumatra). He said: "however, I was only in Bengkulu for a few months." He then returned to Prabumulih, where this time he was promoted to be commander of Infantry Brigade 8.

During his service as commander of the infantry brigade, his troops were sent to East Timor. Ramli became commander of RTP VIII (Regimental Combat Team VIII) in the Central Sector. In this newest of Indonesian provinces he served for some time as assistant for intelligence in KODAMARA (a special military region under the direct command of the Department of Defense and Security).

The colonel, who was married in 1963 (and now has 1 son and 2 daughters), also was assigned to serve in Vietnam as a member of the ICSS (International Commission of Control and Supervision), the international commission which supervised the cease-fire in South Vietnam.

It has become somewhat of a tradition for the senior commanders of KORPRI II of KODAM to have thick mustaches. Brigadier General Sutedjo, the previous commander of KORPRI II (who is a close friend of Colonel Ramli), has a thick mustache. The same is true of Edie Sudradjat, another former commander of the unit. However, another officer says that national military Academy graduates with thick mustaches (including Colonel Ramli) in fact are the kind of people who are particularly cool in combat.

An officer who has taken part in several military operations over the past few years said: "The hotter the fight, the calmer they become."

However, Colonel Ramli was once unexpectedly assigned to a "non-combat" post for a rather long time. One day in 1966 the order came from Jakarta: "Prepare for immediate departure for Iran!" Ramli was rather surprised at the time, particularly when he was informed that he would be assigned as Indonesian defense attache in Tehran, Iran. He says, laughing: "Usually, a candidate for the post of defense attache must apply for, be selected, and attend some kind of course! It seems I was the only irregular defense attache. This means I was hurriedly picked."

Ramli served in Iran at the time the eyes of the world were focused there. The United States Embassy was then a center of the tension, following its occupation by university students, and hostilities with Iraq continued. In March 1963 his tour on duty in Iran was over, and he returned home with his family. A few weeks later he was given a new assignment as chief of staff of Combat Command II of KODAM in Cijantung (West Java).

He said, again with a laugh: "This was really my first assignment in the Jakarta area." The middle-ranking officer who calmly said this had spent almost all of his career (except for his assignment in Iran) in the provinces.

his calmness was really in evidence at the Armed Forces Day celebration on Wednesday (1 October) at the Eastern Parking Field in Senayan. Before he went to the field, Maj Gen Iry Sutrisno, commander of Military Region V/Greater Jakarta, who is 3 years older than Ladi, greeted him and patted him on the shoulder. A protocol officer said: "A commander gives spirit and calmness to his men." Ladi has had these two qualities for a long time, and this can be seen in his firm and steady step. [text] [Jakarta Globe-Jakarta in Indonesian 9 Oct 62 p. 1, 1.] 5170

Central Kalimantan--by Letter of Decision No 200/1/1962 of 29 September 1962 President Soekarno has appointed Maj Gen (Retired) H. Eddy Sabara as acting governor of Central Kalimantan, replacing Willy Ananias Gara, who has completed his tour of duty. According to H. Faisal Tamin, chief of the Bureau of Community Relations in the Department of Home Affairs, in a statement to the press made at the Department of Home Affairs on Saturday (1 October), H. Eddy Sabara will fill the post of governor of Central Kalimantan until a governor has been definitively elected and installed in the post. Governor Sabara will continue to hold his present post as director general of general government and regional autonomy in the Department of Home Affairs. The formal installation in office of H. Eddy Sabara as governor of Central Kalimantan will be conducted by the Minister of Home Affairs in Palangkaraya (Central Kalimantan) on 6 October. It is hoped that with the experience he has gained, to now H. Eddy Sabara will be able to complete the process of inviting candidates for the office of governor of Central Kalimantan to come forth and to supervise the election in the not too distant future. H. Eddy Sabara, who was born in Sendari (Southeast Sulawesi) on 7 February 1912, is known in the Department of Home Affairs as a "specialist" as acting governor. While serving as director general of the Bureau of General Government and Regional Autonomy, he has been appointed acting governor on seven occasions, to the provinces of Southeast Sulawesi, Jambi, Riau, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and Aceh. Previously, he has served for two terms as governor of Southeast Sulawesi. [text] [Jakarta Globe-Jakarta in Indonesian 5 Oct 62 pp 1, 2] 5170

Prof Sarwono Prawironarajo--Prof Sarwono Prawironarajo (77 years old), former professor of obstetrics at the University of Indonesia, died on Monday (11 October) after hospitalization for several days. The remains of the deceased will be transported from Kalibiregara Kusuman airport to Yogyakarta for burial in a family plot. Prof H. Sarwono Prawironarajo was born in Surakarta (Central Java) on 13 March 1904. In 1929 he graduated with a "cum laude" certificate from the school tot opleiding van indische Artsen (Netherlands Indies Doctors' Training School) in Jakarta. In 1939 he graduated, also with a "cum laude" certificate, from the Geneeskundige Hogeschool (higher medical school) in Jakarta. He became a specialist in midwifery and obstetrics in 1940. In 1945 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and from 1945-47 he served as dean of the medical faculty. In 1971 he was granted the degree of doctor honoris causa by the University of Indonesia. While studying at the Netherlands Indies Doctors' Training School, he was chairman of the executive council of the Jong Java (Young Java) organization. From 1932-36 he was appointed chairman of the preparatory committee for the formation of the Majelis Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Science Assembly) and served as chairman of the advisory committee on universities under the Ministry of Education, Instruction, and Culture from 1946-49. He had also served as chairman of the Indonesian Doctors Association and as chairman of the Indonesian Association of Midwives and for diseases of pregnancy. He had also served as chairman of the

Indonesian Family Planning Association. In 1971 he was appointed "rootofficer" [senior officer] in the Dutch Order of Orange Nassau. In 1973 he was appointed a commander in the Kroonorde [Order of the Crown] in the Netherlands. In 1975 he was also awarded the Decoration of the Mahaputra (four star, third class, in Indonesia). The deceased leaves a wife and four children. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAH INDO-NESEAN 12 Oct 63 pp 1, 11] 5170

OFFICIAL INSTALLATION OF STATE SECRETARIAL--Doctor Soeharto, Minister and State Secretary, presided over the installation in office of three senior officials of the State Secretariat at a ceremony held on Saturday (10 October) at the offices of the State Secretary. The officials newly-installed in office included: Soekardjono, deputy for LI-7 training [Pancasila indoctrination course], replacing Julius Soepranoto, who has been appointed secretary general of the Department of Social Affairs; Partaning Lesono, chief of the Bureau of Laws and Legislation in the State Secretariat, replacing Poedjo Moeljono, who has been appointed an adviser to the Minister and State Secretary; and Col Imam Soebagyo, chief of the Bureau of Security, replacing Brigadier General Saikat, who has been appointed chief of staff of the LI-100 [Army Strategic Reserve Command]. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAH INDO-NESEAN 17 Oct 63 pp 1, 11] 5170

Col (Artillery) ALANG ALANG--Soepardjo Kusum, minister of home affairs, in his letter of decision no 151.52-654 of 11 October 1963 appointed Col (Artillery) Alang Sanyudi as mayor of Bandung, replacing Col (Infantry) A. Soesen Wongsatmadja, who has completed his term of office. The installation of the new mayor in office will be presided over by A. Sumaefi, Governor of West Java, on behalf of the minister of home affairs, at a plenary session of the Bandung Municipal Council next Monday (15 October). [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAH INDO-NESEAN 12 Oct 63 p 2] 5170

Col (Artillery) ALANG ALANG--Col Alang Sanyudi is a 1950 graduate of the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java] and has attended a number of service schools, including anti-aircraft artillery, intelligence, airborne, field artillery, and so forth. He has a speaking knowledge of English and a reading knowledge of Russian. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1950 and was promoted to colonel on 1 August 1970. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAH INDO-NESEAN 24 Sep 63 p 12] 5170

Col: 4215/64

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

Urges Study

BK040940 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said there is a need for the people to understand the constitutional amendment issue as this is the first time they are faced with such a problem. If there is no understanding, Malaysians will react in the wrong manner. This will be a development the government does not want to see happen.

The prime minister told newsmen this after chairing the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Supreme Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur. He said it is therefore necessary to explain the issue clearly to the people, because following the passing in parliament of the constitutional amendment bill, there have been groups going around trying to confuse the public. They do so by writing letters and saying false things.

On the Bumiputera Malaysia Finance loan issue, the prime minister said an announcement on the nature of an inquiry would be made at an appropriate time.

Has UMNO Backing

BK031213 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government is prepared to compromise on the constitutional amendment problem. However, the prime minister stresses that this will begin without sacrificing the principle of parliamentary democracy. The compromise should conform to the fact that Malaysia is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy. The prime minister has not ruled out the possibility of UMNO [United Malays National Organization] meeting the rulers again to resolve the problem.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir disclosed this at a news conference after chairing the UMNO Supreme Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur. He went on to say that the compromise formula relates to the issues that the rulers are unhappy with. The prime minister declined to reveal details as UMNO is still trying to find ways and means to solve the matter.

Meanwhile, the UMNO Supreme Council has given a full mandate to its president and the party leadership to take further steps to resolve the impasse. The council said in a statement that it unanimously supports whatever actions that have been and will be taken by the president, who is also the prime minister. It called on all UMNO members to be calm and understand the true situation, as well as give full support to the leadership to resolve the matter. It again stressed that UMNO is a political party that has fought and will continue to fight for the Islamic religion and the interests of the Malays in particular. UMNO is also capable of defending parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy system.

#### Additional Report on Speech

BK021205 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The government is continuing its efforts to overcome the impasse over the constitutional amendment bill. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has expressed confidence that the efforts will eventually achieve the desired effect.

In a report to the Dewan Rakyat [parliament] this afternoon on the development over the issue, the prime minister said he had gone all out to explain the amendment to the rulers. He had also appealed to His Majesty the Yang Di Pertuan Agung [paramount ruler] and the rulers to give their royal assent. He first met the rulers during the rulers' conference in Kota Kinabalu on 13 October. However, all reasons presented were not consented to by the rulers. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said several proposals were presented by UMNO [United Malays National Organization]. These, too, were rejected by their royal highnesses. This took place when the rulers met UMNO representatives at Istana Bukit Kahyangan at Shah Alam on the 20th of last month.

The prime minister also told the Dewan that the cabinet had been briefed on the development. He reiterated that the constitutional amendment would smoothen the administration. The prime minister explained that the move is to ensure that there will be no misinterpretation on the provisions of the constitution. He pointed out that with the amendment, the parliamentary democracy and the constitutional monarchy system will be (?spelled out) clearly. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir expressed regret that certain irresponsible elements had exploited the issue and distorted it to confuse the people.

CSO: 4200/252



# DEPUTY MINISTER CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM TAIWAN

Selangor KINKWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Yee Gin San, deputy minister of trade and industry, said today that as we are striving for industrialization, we should look upon Taiwan's manufacturing industry as our model.

He said since the war, Taiwan's development has been generally regarded as a miracle and recommended by developing countries as a model.

He made these remarks at the opening ceremony of a Taiwan Complete Factory Equipment Exhibition at the Hilton Hotel in Kuala Lumpur today.

He said that Taiwan's rapid economic growth should not be attributed only to the success of its products' breakthrough on world markets. Another important reason is that Taiwan makes good use of modern machinery and technology, thus enabling its fine-quality products to compete with other countries.

Deputy Minister Yee warned Malaysian businessmen, however, that "merely buying equipment or borrowing technology without knowing how to utilize them efficiently does not guarantee success of our production."

He explained that the most important thing is that we must be able to master and control the technology. To prevent the technology and the equipment from becoming obsolete, we must cooperate with one another shoulder to shoulder in the field of technological development.

He said that in order to maintain their competitiveness on the market, manufacturers should not rest after obtaining new equipment and technology, but make efforts to invent similar equipment and technology best suited to our environment and application.

Due to the increase in price of energy sources, the restriction of raw materials importation by some countries and the protectionism adopted by advanced countries, Deputy Minister Yee maintained that foreign industrialists should study the possibility of investing in cost-effective countries.

He said that after making a study of Malaysian market potentials, Taiwan industrialists will soon discover that it would no longer be profitable to market their products here. To remedy this situation, the latest measure taken by Taiwan industrialists is to launch business activities in a more profitable and cost-effective locality in Malaysia.

"Malaysia definitely welcomes this move," the deputy minister added.

He continued, "Everybody knows, Malaysia has a stable political situation, abundant natural resources, well-trained workers and self-sufficient energy sources.

He disclosed that in 1982 Malaysia's export of machinery and parts reached M \$4,100,200,000, or 47.4 percent of the total exports of finished products.

He urged Taiwan manufacturers to seriously study the possibility of investing in Malaysia, adding that he guaranteed that Malaysia would give high priority to consider, and give assistance to, each plan submitted to the authorities.

9300

CSO: 4205/8

PM REITERATES NO INDUSTRY WILL BE NATIONALIZED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir today reaffirmed that the government has no intention of nationalizing any industry.

The prime minister stressed, however, that Malaysia has the right to buy shares from the stock exchange, particularly shares of enterprises domiciled in our country, so that the government can own the enterprises concerned.

He added that such a right is a fair one. It would be unfair if outsiders can buy such shares, while the government cannot.

He made these remarks while officiating at the inaugural ceremony of the Association of Malaysian Rubber Replanting Co. Locally registered on 7 June, this association took over the tasks of its counterpart which was established in London in 1907.

The prime minister asserted that the public should welcome Malaysia's efforts in buying shares from the market and be deplored that some people were against it.

He added that in the past the government got cheated, but now when we buy shares on the stock exchange, those who disapprove of our action reprimand us by saying that the government intends to nationalize all enterprises and trades in the country.

The prime minister's talk was obviously directed at some English businessmen who objected to the National Investment Co's purchase of the rights to Gatilli's [phonetic] shares in London last year.

He explained that the establishment of the Rubber Replanting Association has nothing to do with a nationalization plan, but merely a normal and logical procedure, because the majority of its enterprises are already owned by the Malaysian Government and local companies.

He explained that the founding of the said association signifies a change in rubber and palm oil industries and that it is run by Malaysians.



Anyhow, although the association's headquarters are now moved to Malaysia, he hopes that close contacts will be maintained with its original organization in England.

The prime minister expressed hope that the association will get the trust of the Malaysian Estates Administration authorities and other countries with similar estates.

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CSO: 4205/8

MUSA WELCOMES MASS COMMUNIST SURRENDERS IN THAILAND

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] Bangkok, Mon.--Datuk Musa Hitam welcomes the Thai initiated mass surrender of about 500 Communist terrorists even if Thailand refuses to hand over the Communist Party of Malaya elements among them to Malaysia.

"We leave the decision entirely to our Thai counterparts. We have no objection to the decision they take regarding the CPM elements so long as it contributes towards improving the security along our common border," he said yesterday.

The Deputy Prime Minister said Malaysia is happy that Thailand had informed her of the intended mass surrender.

The Thais had even sought Malaysia's views on whether there would be any objection if the CPM elements were allowed to remain in Thailand, said Datuk Musa at a joint Press conference with Imperial Minister Gen Sitthi Chirachana before his departure.

Referring to the matter in his speech at the opening of the 28th General Border Committee (CBC) meeting yesterday, Datuk Musa who is also Home Affairs Minister stressed the need to be "vigilant of the enemy's intention."

After being postponed several times, the formal surrender of the CTs is expected to take place at Ampa Yakrang in Pattani province on Wednesday.

To another question, Datuk Musa said Malaysia was aware that the Marxist-Leninist (ML) and Revolutionary Front (RF) factions of the CPM were attempting to regroup in a last ditch effort to resist mounting Malaysian and Thai military pressures.

That they were still attempting "demonstrated how successful Malaysia and Thailand have been in harassing them."

It showed not only that the security operations had been successful but that the socio-economic projects implemented by the two Governments along the border areas were showing positive results.

Datuk Musa said whatever factions they belong to, they are still the common enemy of Malaysia and Thailand and both countries would continue to be relentless in their efforts to eliminate them.

On the GBC's commendation of the Thai Government for implementing the Tai Rom Yen or Peaceful South policy in southern Thailand, Datuk Musa said the policy benefited Malaysia as well since it helped to eliminate the CTs.

On the possible wider objective of the policy or its implications, he classified both as Thailand's internal problems.

The policy is an on-going one and had disrupted the activities of the CTs in the border areas and even helped to eliminate them.

Both the joint-chairmen stressed that the meeting yesterday focussed on socio-economic projects being implemented jointly or separately by the two countries in seeking long-term solution to their common security problem.

Malaysia is spending \$360 million on the socio-economic projects and 70 per cent of them have been completed so far. When the projects are ready, they will lessen the burden of the security forces.

Datuk Musa and Datin Maria were seen off at the Thai military air terminal by Gen Sitthi and other senior Thai officials.

In the morning, Datuk Musa met Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulannonda.

CSO: 4200/235

MALAYSIAN PATENT LAW CALLED IMPERFECT

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Patent Law Is Not Too Perfect?"]

[Text] At the recent Asian Law Congress in Manila, Mr Yama Ue, chairman of the Japan Licensing Implementation Society, criticized our existing patent law as imperfect. Consequently, although our economic climate is most favorable in Southeast Asia, many Japanese entrepreneurs in high technology are reluctant to invest their capital in Malaysia.

In particular, he singled out two points. First, although our patent law is based on the British system, yet the regulations for implementing this system are "rather backward," because there are no stipulations governing design rights, and technical knowledge gets negligible guarantee only; second, there are no stipulations concerning industrial property rights and the execution aspect of court decisions.

As a matter of fact, our government attaches great importance to our patent rights law. Last August, Parliament passed the 1983 Patent Rights Act by which our country now has the necessary legal structure in the form of a special administrative office to handle registrations of patent rights, and to protect the interests of the holders, and the utilization, of the said rights.

Yee Gin San, deputy minister of trade and industry, disclosed that the new law, apart from protecting local new inventions and discoveries, gives rewards to creative technological inventions. The deputy minister stressed that as our country is a member of the World Inventions Institute, any new invention patented in our country automatically enjoys patent right protection all over the world.

Our government has always been introducing advanced techniques from foreign countries. As everybody knows, in industrial and agricultural production, technique is the "key," while equipment is "secondary." Of course, adding new facilities may increase production, but if the workers cannot fully handle the advanced new equipment, they cannot achieve optimum results. If we can smoothly bring in new technology, we can greatly improve the quality of our innumerable large, medium and small enterprises, thereby strengthening further our economic benefits.

In attracting advanced countries to export their new equipment, how can we make them willingly transfer their technology to us? The most important way is that, apart from maintaining a stable, growing economic environment, we must have a perfect patent law. This would erase their worries over possible losses of patent rights after passing on their advanced technology to us.

It cannot be denied that among our industrial products, many categories are still mediocre or low in quality, economically unviable and unable to withstand keen competition. Due to these weaknesses, a number of our industrial and agricultural products cannot even make a breakthrough in the local market, let alone foreign markets.

Such conditions explain that attracting advanced technology from overseas remains our most important measure for developing our industries. The formulation of the 1983 Patent Rights Act is indeed aimed at encouraging foreign countries to pass on their advanced technology to us. Now that our patent law has been under fire, it seems necessary for the authorities to pay attention to this problem and to conduct a serious examination concerning our laws.

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CSO: 4205/8

EDUCATOR ADVOCATES QUALITY OVER QUANTITY IN COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The vice chancellor of the University of Malaya, Engku Aceh [phonetic], in a recent interview warned that if our universities are subjected to political pressures, the annual growing number of college admissions is likely to produce a serious effect whereby college graduates may not be able to make good use of what they have learned.

He deplores the government's education policy of turning a university into a factory of sorts and advocates that the number of new students enrolled in colleges and universities should be geared to the nation's needs. He maintains that our university education policy should be based on the principle of quality, and not quantity.

From the tengku's talk, we have learned many shortcomings in the way our universities admit new students, and a self-criticism and an improvement by our Education Ministry would be in order.

We all know that a school is a locale for educating people, and a college or university is a place for cultivating specialized talents. A country which is advanced in science and prosperous in commerce is bound to have a well-developed education, because only an educationally developed nation can cultivate more talents in science and technology and for research in new industrial and commercial theories.

Generally speaking, a country's education system is divided into four stages--primary school, secondary school, college and graduate school. Some countries adopt a compulsory 6-year primary education, and others 9 years until junior high level, and still some others 12 years of primary and secondary school education. However, few countries would adopt a compulsory college education system, because a college education belongs to a specialized scholarly domain, and not a general education.

This writer believes that since the university is a specialized institution of higher learning, we must stress quality over quantity when admitting new

students. However, in making our meticulous selections concerning quality and quantity, we must take into consideration our country's development and its needs for various talents.

For instance, our country is currently facing an acute shortage of medical talents. The government should, in medical schools, pay attention not only to the students' quality factor, but also their numbers. Only through this kind of education can the real needs and development of our country be coordinated.

Engku Aceh's viewpoint is a correct one. At this time, our Education Department is planning to increase the number of students to be admitted into our five universities, in order to give students greater opportunities for further studies. It is not based on the talent requirements of our country. This is an erroneous education policy.

The reason is that such a policy is likely to have a bad consequence in the future. When the students graduate from colleges and universities, they will not only be unable to find suitable jobs, but will also augment the ranks of the unemployed. This would be tantamount to a personal and national loss.

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CSO: 4205/7

LULL IN FOUNDING OF LARGE CHINESE ENTERPRISES DEPLORED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 2

[Commentary: "The Mass Fervor Has Subsided"]

[Text] During the past 2 or 3 years, the Chinese community stirred up a vigorous campaign to form companies all over the country in a concerted effort to develop large enterprises. Spreading far and wide, this mass fervor appeared to represent the first wave of a Chinese economic revolution, causing a great furor. Unfortunately, however, there are signs that the mass fervor has subsided today--much to the disappointment of all.

Many Chinese merchants are aware of the fact that their traditional "family way" of doing business is out of date and can no longer compete with other nationalities without losing their well-entrenched economic position.

In contrast, our Malay compatriots have made remarkable accomplishments in the economic field during the past 10 years. Many of the nation's big companies are under their control. While it is admitted that they have a superior political position, the main thing is that the Malays possess modern commercial knowledge and have changed their way of doing business. Consequently, it is only natural that they have accomplished much economically, a point worth our emulation.

Some 8 years ago, a number of farsighted Chinese entrepreneurs already saw this point and encouraged the Chinese community in all walks of life to concentrate their economic strength in order to advance toward big enterprises. The formation of the MCA-based Malaysian Corp at that time was derived from this concept.

This Malaysian Corp is a company based on Chinese capital. Its characteristics are different from the way the Chinese conducted their businesses in the past. This corporation employs many management experts and uses modern management methods. Although it has not yet made as much profit as originally expected, it is achieving commendable results worthy of being learned by those who plan to enter big business.

In the wake of the founding of the Malaysian Corp, many Chinese organizations have set up companies one after another, such as the Huilian Corp which is



based on the Hui Chow Association, the Fulian Corp which is based on the Hokkian Association, the Chiaying Corp which is based on the Chiaying Association, and the Meihua Corp which is based on the Chiungchow Association. The characteristics of these corporations are that they are each made up of small individual capitalization and that they are advancing toward big business development, thereby enabling the Chinese to participate in investing in large enterprises.

In the 3-year period from 1979 to 1982, corporations formed by the Chinese people developed rapidly. However, beginning 1983, there are signs that this upsurge of large Chinese companies is subsiding. This is deplorable.

A Chinese proverb says: "A boat sailing against the current must forge ahead or it will be driven back." The Chinese economic development has just entered a turning point. It must surge forward, otherwise all that has been achieved is spoiled.

9300

CSO: 4205/7

NUMBER OF REGISTERED JOBBEERS DROPS 12.4 PERCENT

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] By last May, the number of jobseekers registered at the Manpower Department, compared with the previous months, had dropped by 1,518 persons, or 12.4 percent.

According to the latest bulletin of the said department, a total of 10,729 persons registered for employment during the first 5 months this year. Up till today, the number of registered jobseekers has reached a total of 93,345.

Except for Perlis, Penang, Trengganu and Sabah, the number of jobseekers in other states has dropped.

During the first 5 months this year, the Manpower Department found jobs for 1,564 registered jobseekers. During the same period, the department received reports of 2,475 vacant posts. These vacancies are mainly in the Federal Territory (representing 28.8 percent), Kedah (10.2 percent), Perak and Malacca (7.5 percent each).

Those applying for secretarial and clerical posts represent 49.2 percent of the total jobseekers, followed by production work, representing 37 percent.

Classified by education, leaving aside Kedah, Perak and Penang, 33,691 registered jobseekers living in the Malaysian Peninsula have acquired the Malaysian education certificate (SPM/MCE), representing 40.6 percent of the total registered jobseekers.

Some 54.6 percent of the jobseekers range between 20 and 24 years in age, while 23.6 percent range between 15 and 19 years in age.

The department's bulletin pointed out that there are more male jobseekers than female, especially in Kedah, where male jobseekers reach 69.1 percent. Kelantan State has the lowest number of male jobseekers, only 51.4 percent.

The bulletin also said that by the end of May, 878 university graduates and 285 university students applied for jobs.

Among these white-collar applicants, 119 are already gainfully employed, but they still register their names with the Manpower Department in the hope of landing better positions in engineering, accounting or computer fields.

GOVERNMENT ASKS VIETNAM TO LEAVE AMBOYNA CAY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 11 Sep 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Our government has formally requested Vietnam to withdraw its garrison troops on Amboyna Cay in the Spratly Islands on grounds of violation of our territory.

Terumbu Layang Layang, situated close to Amboyna Cay, is also a part of our territory.

Deputy Foreign Minister Abdulkadir Hashimin pointed out that we demand no land on the Spratly Archipelago, but Amboyna Cay has always been a part of our territory.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs brought up this issue because the Vietnamese Government has handed us a note protesting that Malaysia has dispatched troops to garrison Terumbu Layang Layang Island.

The Spratly Islands area is a controversial and sensitive region in the South China Sea. Not only does it have abundant petroleum in store, but it is also an extremely important strategic position.

Besides the two Malaysia-owned tiny islands, the Spratly Islands and environs have become an area of dispute among China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam, each claiming sovereignty over these islands.

At present, China, Taiwan, Vietnam and the Philippines separately station troops on different islands of the Spratley group. About 2 years ago Vietnam even sent an expeditionary force to attack Philippine troops which were garrisoning one of the tiny islands there.

Before the 1950s, an eccentric Filipino announced that he held sovereignty over the Spratly Islands, proclaimed himself king and issued postage stamps. But later this incident was concluded without concrete result and forgotten.

The U.S. Occidental Petroleum Co, in cooperation with other foreign consortiums, will explore for offshore oil within an area of 415 square miles in the South

China Sea. This area has great oil potentials. It is estimated that the consortiums will have to invest \$120 million for exploration purposes.

Mr Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Co, at a signing ceremony in Peking Hotel marking an agreement for the joint exploration project, remarked: "We feel honored that this is the biggest undeveloped oilfield in the world."

The moment the franchised U.S. company begins exploring and developing offshore oil in the South China Sea, the controversy about sovereignty over the Spratly Islands will steadily grow in intensity.

9300

CSO: 4205/7

CHINESE URGED TO FORCE EDUCATION POLICY CHANGE

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] See Tun Ho, central committee member of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], said today Chinese compatriots need a powerful political force to change the prospect of our education policy and revise its unfavorable portion through active participation in state affairs, as well as negotiation and tolerance.

He added that this goal cannot be attained by shouting slogans as advocated by opposition parties, but only by the cooperation between the MCA and the Chinese community.

He made these remarks while speaking on "Review and Prospect of Our Education Policy" at a training camp for youth spiritual revolution leaders organized by the Sido branch of the Youth Solidarity Movement in Selangor today.

He said that it is unfortunate that for a long time in the past, the problem of Chinese-language education was exploited as a political weapon. Of course, safeguarding Chinese-language education is a righteous cry and action. Unfortunately, it was turned into a politicized subject and has since become a tool of opposition parties to win the support of Chinese voters. As time passed by, it became a serious confrontation issue between the ruling and opposition parties, with the stronger parties firmly refusing to make concessions. Thus, in a multiracial country such as ours, the issue has sharply divided the two major nationalities and brought more worries and obstacles to Chinese-language education.

It is gratifying to note, however, that civic leaders interested in safeguarding and fighting for the Chinese-language education have awakened and changed their course. During the latest general elections, these leaders no longer followed opposition parties' tactics in exploiting the Chinese-language education; instead, they took an active part in national political affairs in order to seek a solution to the problem. Although the result is not yet known, it can be seen that this positive channel of direct participation is really the only method of struggle long adopted by the sole ethnic-Chinese political party--the MCA--to resolve the Chinese-language education.

See Tun Ho pointed out that although the MCA way may have been ridiculed in the past, it is heartening that this way is generally recognized and put into effect today. If we can coordinate ourselves and strengthen our unity, we believe that there will be a breakthrough concerning the Chinese-language problem in our national education policy. The prospects are good, and as long as the Chinese community shows sincerity, we believe that the unfavorable and worrying portions of the education policy can be revised to the benefit of the Chinese society, he concluded.

9300

CSO: 4205/8

MCA MEMBERS URGED TO STRIVE FOR UNITY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Datuk Mak Hon Kam, acting vice president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], said today that all MCA members must throw away their personal grudges and interests in order to maintain the party's high spirit and firm struggle and face the dynamic challenges of the times.

He said that to safeguard MCA's existence and strong foundations against internal or external assaults, we must rely on our members' mature political awareness and spirit of party love.

Datuk Mak, who is labor minister, made these remarks during the opening ceremony of MCA's annual conference in Trengganu today.

He said that living in an era replete with challenges and tests, it is all the more necessary for MCA members to vigorously strengthen the party's organization, give full play to collective force, combine all ideological strategies and, in a concerted effort, face our difficult tasks and complete our lofty goals.

He said that only by a powerful political force can the ethnic Chinese penetrate the visible and invisible political atmosphere and really improve the Chinese surroundings.

He pointed out living in an environment of realistic, racial and political competition, political leaders charged with the task of guiding the Chinese masses must firmly adopt a spirit of not currying favor with anybody, of not showing a hostile attitude and not doing things perfunctorily.

Showing a friendly attitude does not mean that we are harming our racial prestige, for we must sometimes compromise out of consideration for the general interest. The progress and tranquility of a multiracial society must rely on the balanced interests among various nationalities, he explained.

If we resort to the method of force or confrontation in trying to achieve benefits for ourselves, this will lead to a national tragedy and the destruction of our multiracial society, Datuk Mak concluded his speech.

9300

CSO: 4205/8

GOVERNMENT WARNS OFFICIALS ON DIVIDED LOYALTIES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.** — Some Government officers have switched their loyalty for the sake of *dakwah* and are neglecting their duties, Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Haniff Omar said today.

They are prepared to give their loyalty to missionaries because they have become influenced by them.

"With this development it will be difficult for the Government to tackle the problem," he said when opening the annual conference of the Junior Officers' Association.

He said even though these *dakwah* groups carried out their activities which were not contrary to Islamic teachings they nevertheless adopted varying interpretations.

Their emergence in various parts of the country has given rise to confusion and misunderstanding among the various *dakwah* groups, especially among missionaries and local Muslims.

Tan Sri Haniff said it was known that several Government officers who are members of these missionary groups had neglected their work to

attend missionary meetings.

He said there has been an influx of religious sects into the country, many of which were contrary to the teachings of Islam.

However, there were many Muslims, including Government servants, who were interested in these religious sects and had pledged loyalty to the *pak guru* or *tok ayah* and disregarded their department heads.

Tan Sri Haniff warned his men to be aware of such sects and not to get involved.



## RE-TRENCHMENT CONTINUES FOR TIN MINERS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 83 p 19

[Article by Majujaya]

[Text]

IF the last week had not culminated in the Festival of Lights — the celebration of the triumph of good over evil — there would have been hardly anything to rejoice about.

At home and within the Asian neighbourhood there was an onslaught of bad news.

The tin mining industry went through another round of, re-trenchment; Asian countries have caught the bad debts disease; the securities industry continued to be fatigued and brokers and analysts believe the KLSSE will continue to languish for some time while the Bumiputra Malaysia Finance loans scandal still hogged the headlines.

Against this backdrop of events and sentiment, the Prime Minister launched the National Productivity Month — a campaign which is definitely timely.

Another welcome development is the proposal by the commodities trading industry to introduce courses for dealer representatives to improve and maintain the level of professionalism in the industry — an area which has been found wanting by the investing public.

In the retrenchment exercise — the third wave since the mining industry was forced to cut back production last May, about 1,000 employees were affected.

## Quota

The country's largest tin mining group — Malaysia Mining Corporation (MMC) — closed

down four more dredges and is retrenching 770 employees while the remainder of the 1,000 mining workers are being axed by Killinghall Tin Bhd.

This latest development confirms fears expressed by miners earlier in the year, that the light at the end of the tunnel is still some distance away. Instead of reprieve from export

controls, they have only had lesser and lesser quota to work on.

The tone of week was set by a diagnosis from the *Guardian* which said the bad debt disease which plagued Third World countries like Mexico and Brazil has infected Asia, too.

It is a headline that will give any foreign investor in this region sleepless nights.

The only saving grace in the report is that while the Philippines has succumbed to the disease and is putting off the repayment of its US\$21 billion debt for three months, Malaysia's economy is still "intrinsically robust" — an honour she shares with neighbour Singapore and Taiwan.

This statement is not new to home economists, who, while being critical of the economy have seldom doubted the resilience and the basic soundness of the economy. Nevertheless, it is reassuring and even complimentary, particularly at times like this.

Corporate developments was reflected by stock market sentiment. There was little to cheer investors or rouse their interest in the market.

Except for General Lumber's bonus, rights and staff issues announced on Monday and Dunlop Holding PLC's revelation that it was selling its French operations to further trim unwanted corporate fat, there were no other significant positive developments during the week.

## Measures

General Lumber did create some interest when it made it to one of the three top active stocks, gaining about 10 cents in its share price to reach \$1.59 but the interest was not sustained. Soon after the announcement of its one-for-10 bonus and one-for-four rights — ratios which can hardly be described as attractive — its price fell.

Pegi chairman Ghafar Baba in one of his rare talking moods

disclosed that negotiations to hive off Dunlop's losing French subsidiary — Dunlop SA — have begun but would not reveal the party involved.

(Pegi owns 26.1 per cent of Dunlop and is the single largest shareholder in the international conglomerate.)

Ever since Pegi increased its stake in Dunlop and was placed on the Board corporate circles have expected Pegi to take definite measures to rationalise its expansive and diversified operations, particularly the losing tyre manufacturing operations in Europe.

Encik Ghafar, who is also a director of Dunlop, have been keeping mum about the possible action Pegi would initiate to reduce the huge debts and trading losses of the company.

However, he said Pegi would be submitting a proposal to Dunlop at its coming Board meeting, outlining moves to consolidate the group's operations.

CSO: 4200/235

ANWAR WARNS DAP AGAINST MISCHIEF

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 83 p 9

[Text]

**NIBONG TEBAL, Sun.** — The DAP was today warned against causing mischief in the country through the exploitation of language, culture or religious issues.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Anwar Ibrahim, said: "The DAP is saying we are trying to kill language, religion and culture of other races in the country but they have forgotten what was decided by the three races before Merdeka was achieved.

"Therefore the question of Bahasa, Islam and the position of Malay culture should not arise now.

"Although Islam is the official religion, people are not prevented from practising other religions or their culture."

He was speaking at the Seberang Perai Selatan *hari kemas* at Sungai Kecil near here.

The Minister also urged Malay parents to expose their children to their culture and history. "It is also the responsibility of the parents to educate their children on their traditions and heritage," he said.

"The children should know their culture and what is imported culture or else they will become victims of cultural imperialism of foreigners, for example, the pop music culture."

Encik Anwar advised Malay children to always

work hard so as to improve their knowledge in all fields.

"The idea of Malay children relaxing after important school examinations, like the SPM, should be discarded," he said.

"We must have specific aims in life and continue to work hard until our ambition is achieved."

## INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS REASSURED ON TIN ASSOCIATION

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] IPOH, Sat. — Industrialised countries have no cause for concern by the formation of the Association of Tin-Producing Countries (ATPC) but should instead view it as a positive development for both consumers and producers alike.

Opening the \$1.12 million Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development (SEATRAD) Centre here today, Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong said the ATPC's research and development programme in particular would give ample potential for producer-consumer co-operation.

"I would like to reassure consumers in the industrialised countries that both the ATPC Council of Ministers at its inaugural session, and the recent 15th Asean Economic Ministers' meeting in Bangkok have stressed that the ATPC would provide a new innovative channel for closer producer-consumer co-operation."

"The ATPC would usher in a new period of genuine producer-consumer collaboration based on the principles of international co-operation and mutual benefit."

While co-operating with the consumers, the

ATPC will simultaneously present producers with a vehicle for self-help and closer collaboration.

Producers are aware that in the final analysis, consumers will only buy and use tin because it is relatively the most competitive metal for a particular use.

Based on this premise, producers through the ATPC would have to adopt innovative and effective ways to produce and market their tin to the world in the optimal manner.

## Vital role

"We have to take a new look at the entire system of tin research and development, production, processing and marketing in order to revamp the industry, increase productivity and capture lost markets and look for new ones," he said.

"The consumption of tin has already declined to a low level of 167,000 tonnes from about 187,000 tonnes per annum and the role of an effective research and development system to maintain and improve upon the competitive position of tin in the marketplace is all important."

In this context, it is envisaged that SEATRAD would play an important role in production research whilst the International Tin Research Institute (Itri) would concentrate its efforts on consumption research.

The newly-formed ATPC is in the best position to undertake the crucial role of co-ordinator, manager and catalyst of this whole system.

The ATPC can also play a vital role in catalysing research and development in vital areas of the tin industry, necessary to meet their objective of ensuring that tin producers reverse the

decline of tin in remaining a dynamic and strategic metal in the world metal economy.

The SEATRAD Centre is well-placed to play a more active role in the ATPC since the centre itself embodies the concepts of co-operation and self-reliance, which are two basic keystones of ATPC activities.

Datuk Leong said it was indeed appropriate for Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, which together produce approximately two-thirds of the world's tin output, to pool together their resources in an effort to solve some of their common problems.

There are many similarities between the tin industries of the three countries and consequently the many problems they faced can be solved by a joint effort.

The establishment of the SEATRAD Centre opens channels for communication and enables them to exchange ideas and learn from each other.

Since research is an expensive endeavour but a necessary one, Datuk Leong hoped that SEATRAD Centre could be integrated with the ATPC.

This is especially so as the problems to be solved are of mutual interest to a number of producing countries.

SDP CHARGES POLICE HARASSMENT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] BUTTERWORTH, Wed.  
- The Socialist Democratic Party today called on the police special branch to "stop harassing" the party.

In a statement signed by SDP chairman Ismail Hashim and secretary-general Fan Yew Teng, the SDP said of late, the special branch has been actively watching SDP activities.

The SDP claimed 300 copies of their book *Oppressors And Apologists* were sent to a Penang distributor for distribution in late September.

However, the distributor did not dare distribute the books following an instruction by a police officer.

The SDP said when they complained about this to the special branch, they were told that no special branch officer had been instructed to ask the distributor to stop dealing in those books.

The SDP also claimed its printers, who were preparing postcards calling for an official inquiry into the BMF loans scandal, had been harassed by special branch officers.

"Home Minister Datuk Musa Hitam should tell the special branch to get off our backs. We shall not be intimidated," said the SDP.

Penang CPO SACP Abdul Aziz Hussain denied police were harassing the SDP or its distributors here.

"However, a special branch officer did visit the distributor concerned to bring to his attention an article in the book under the heading *Trojan Donkeys in Malaysia* which was banned under legal notification (a) 110 dated April 8, 1981

"The distributor probably misunderstood this. We are not harassing them or the SDP," added the CPO.

## SABAH LOSING BATTLE AGAINST ILLEGAL REFUGEES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 83 p 16

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Excerpt] **SABAH, *The Land Below The Wind***, is waging a losing battle against the influx of Indonesian and Filipino refugees on its shores. The exodus to coastal areas of Sabah began in the early 70s.

Marine police boats on alert for piracy and smuggling activities have also carried out patrols to check the tide of refugees into the State. But in a territory with an area equal to half of Peninsular Malaysia stopping the flow of the migrants has not been an easy task.

The State's Commissioner of Police, Haji Yahaya Yeop Ishak, estimates the refugee population at anywhere between 160,000 and 210,000.

Between 130,000 and 160,000 of the refugees are Filipinos and between 30,000 and 50,000 are Indonesians.

Vietnamese refugees in comparison are small in number. One estimate puts it at less than 500.

Last week three Vietnamese and Burmese refugees were found on Pulau Bangi on the northern most tip of Sabah — thought to be an unlikely choice for refugees.

Haji Yahaya says the refugees have landed as

far down as Labuan on the western coast of Sabah and Tawau on the eastern side.

"They come in boats like the pumpboat, lipah-lipah, tampit and kumpit battling not only the unpredictable seas but also the pirates lurking among the islands in the area."

"The landings are mostly on the east coast of Sabah. This is probably because there are numerous islands along the route where the refugees can seek protection against the rough weather and pirates."

Furthermore, the proximity between the islands of Southern Philippines and Indonesia and Sabah encourages the inflow of the migrants.

The clashes between Marcos troops and Moro fighters battling for the autonomy of the southern islands of the Philippines is the main reason for the large majority of Filipinos in the State.

According to intelligence sources, more than 50 per cent of the Philippines armed forces have been deployed in the south to end the rebellion.

It is also a well known fact that the southern islands of the Philippines

and the coastal areas of Sabah have close cultural and ethnic ties established centuries ago.

"A Filipino refugee landing in Semporna or Lahad Datu will not have any problem in locating distant relatives because of the established ties," say state officials.

The refugee puts up in one of the numerous squatter areas in the coastal towns where he has to share the same sleeping space with 30 or so other people.

The Filipinos come from such islands as Sibutu, Tawi-Tawi, Cagayan de Tawi Tawi, Siasi, Jolo, Pahlawan and Mindanao.

The Sabah Commissioner of Police says economic hardship causes the Indonesians in East Kalimantan and islands bordering the Malaysian-Indonesian waters to seek greener pastures.

These migrants, he says, seek jobs in the construction and plantation sectors where there is demand for labour.

## MCA LEADER CRITICIZES DAP

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 83 p 9

[Text]

SEREMBAN, Sun. Menteri Besar Datuk Mohamed Isa Abdul Samad today rapped the DAP for being childish and belittling MCA leaders in its pre-by-election campaign.

He also criticised DAP leaders for unnecessarily sensationalising issues and for challenging MCA leaders for a marathon race.

"Just because their party leader Dr Chen Man Hin is a marathon runner, the DAP has challenged MCA acting president Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan for a 26-mile race. Then how about sepak takraw with me," he said jokingly.

"To throw a counter challenge is not difficult for the MCA or for that matter for Barisan Nasional components but we do not want to act childishly like the DAP," said the Menteri Besar.

He warned the public, especially in the Seremban parliamentary constituency, to be wary of certain groups' sweet talk behind which lie a motive to split the unity of the various races in the country.

He said ever since the Seremban by-election was announced these groups had cashed in to mislead the public to go against the Government's policy.

## Solidarity

Under the pretext of garnering votes, certain opposition parties are said to be frequently visiting main areas in the town, like the market place and shopping complexes, to talk on sensitive issues like racial and religious matters to confuse and create a conflict among the various races.

Speaking at a Deepa-

vah goodwill dinner and cultural show at the Town Hall here last night, the Menteri Besar urged the people to maintain their solidarity by respecting one another in their religious, cultural and other festivals.

He reminded them not to allow themselves to be swayed by the sweet talkers whose ultimate aim was to create disunity for their own benefits.

Health Minister Datuk Chin Hon Ngian, his deputy Datuk K. Pathmanaban and the State MIC leader Mr M. Muthupalanappan were among 800 people present.

Datuk Mohamed Isa reminded the public to consider the freedom and facilities the Government has provided them to ensure a peaceful multi-racial society in the country.

Referring to the DAP's charges that Datuk Lee

San Choon's resignation was a betrayal to the Seremban voters, Datuk Mohamed Isa said the opposition was trying a word game on this by-election.

They have no basis to explain to the people the benefits or the services they could offer, which they had also failed in their last 15 years they were elected as MPs of this constituency.

Even though Datuk Lee has resigned as MP the Barisan Nasional remains duty bound to fulfil its election manifesto.

Health Minister Datuk Chin advised the people to think wisely of the facilities and the development the Barisan Nasional has provided them so far and not to waste it by listening to people who are out to create tension and confusion in their "race" while hunting for votes.

## TERENGGANU OIL TO FLOW BY 86

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] KUALA TERENGGANU, Sun. — Petronas oil wells in the *Dulang* and *Malung* oilfields off the coast of Terengganu, are expected to start production in 1986, Menteri Besar Datuk Seri Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar Ahmad said today.

He said the extraction of the oil and gas from both the areas would be carried out by Petronas Carigali Sdn Bhd, a subsidiary of the national oil corporation.

Datuk Seri Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar said this when visiting Petronas' first drilling platform — *Parameswara* — in the *Duyong* gas field in the South China Sea, about 200km from here.

He said the two oil-rich areas were expected to produce a "large amount" of oil.

However, the Menteri Besar said it was too early to determine the amount of petroleum or gas that could be mined commercially in the two oilfields.

*Bernama* understands that oil reserves in the *Dulang* field amounted to about 400 million barrels. An estimated 100 million can be commercially extracted.

Studies by Petronas Carigali to date has reached a stage where a decision on whether to proceed with the extraction of the petroleum may be made.

*Bernama* also understands that Petronas Carigali has decided to proceed with the extraction of the oil and needs about \$1 billion to start operations next year.

On the potential of the *Malung* oilfield, Datuk Seri Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar said a pilot oil well had been drilled and results were encouraging.

The Menteri Besar, who was accompanied by several State Executive Councillors, said the move by Petronas Carigali to move its operations from Singapore to Tanjung Berhala in Kemaman late last year had enabled it to save on operational and transportation costs.

Datuk Seri Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar also urged Esso to make a similar move to cut costs. — *Bernama*

CSO: 4200/235



## MUSA URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST COMMUNIST TERRORIST

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Zainon Ahmad]

[Text] MALAYSIA and Thailand must remain vigilant of communist terrorist (CT) intentions in surrendering en masse and continue to be wary of their movements and activities so as not to jeopardise the two countries' common security.

The two countries must remain vigilant of the enemy's intentions, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said in an obvious reference to recent reports of the intended surrender of some 500 CTs to the Thai authorities.

Among the 500 CTs scheduled to formalise their surrender on Wednesday (Nov 2) are some 30 Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) elements who had asked the Thai authorities that they be not handed over to Malaysian authorities.

The request if agreed to by the Thais would be against the terms of the border agreement made between the two countries, Datuk Musa said.

Malaysia was grateful to Thailand for the ad-

vance information on the intended surrender, he said at the opening of the 24th General Border

Committee (GBC) meeting which he jointly chaired with Thai Interior Minister Gen Suthi Chirarojana today.

"I feel that this was done in the true spirit of the GBC. We in Malaysia welcome this initiative on your part which we believe should improve security to the mutual benefit of both countries.

"However, we need to be vigilant of the enemy's intentions and continue to be wary of their movements and activities so as not to jeopardise our security."

Malaysia, he said, is satisfied with the progress in the two countries' border co-operation since the last GBC meeting in Kuala Lumpur in August last year.

Through such co-operation, 54 CPM members in the border area have been eliminated — killed, captured or surrendered.

### Mutual

"However, this success should not distract us from the fact that the threat from the CPM still exists.

"The current strength of the CPM, totalling 1,840 in the border areas, should drive us towards more concerted efforts in fighting our common enemy," said Datuk Musa.

With regard to socio-economic co-operation,

Malaysia was happy that both sides had been able to finalise projects for implementation.

The Deputy Prime Minister said the effective co-operation the two countries have established in the context of the GBC is clear manifestation of their mutual interests and desires to forge an even closer relationship.

He said the GBC is only one aspect, though an important one, of a whole range of bilateral and regional relations in which the two countries have been working closely.

Sharing a common perception of the threat to the security of the region, the two countries, along with the rest of Asean, are working closely together to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

## STRICT BORDER CHECKS ON ARMS, DRUGS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. — Stringent inspections are carried out at the various checkpoints along the Thai-Malaysian border to prevent the smuggling of firearms and dadah.

The Director-General of the Royal Customs and Excise Department, Datuk Abdul Rahim Tak, said today the Joint Border Control Unit comprising Customs, police, immigration and National Padi Board (LPN) officers are doing their best to curtail the flow of arms and dadah.

The authorities have also driven home the point that those found guilty of smuggling firearms would be punishable by death, he added when commenting on a *Malaysian Business* report that checks are lax along the border.

Barbed wire fencing

stretching a distance of about 50km up to Sitoh had also been erected as one of the measures to discourage the flow of illegal items.

"Border patrols are also being mounted apart from the static checkpoints. Roadblocks have also been set up for the same purpose," he said.

"But at all times, it is our policy that the checks should not cause inconvenience to innocent people."

The *Malaysian Business* reported that M16 automatic rifles, Sterling sub-machine guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cigarette box-guns, home-made pistols, grenades and ammunition could be bought easily.

The magazine claimed the Customs checkpoint at Padang Besar and roadblocks along the

trunk roads, manned by the Anti-Smuggling Unit, had been lax.

The price of a gun was quoted as \$275 and a round of ammunition \$17.50.

Past Press reports stated that Thai authorities had warned their nationals against carrying firearms into Malaysia since it is an offence punishable by death.

The army was given the task of publicising this warning.

Firearms purchased from Thailand, especially its southern towns, have been known to be used in criminal activities in Malaysian States bordering Thai territory.

Last year police uncovered a gun-running syndicate believed to be the main source of arms supply to criminals in the border States.

'INSTANT RICE' FOR ARMED FORCES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Alor Star, Wed.--The Kedah Regional Development Authority (Keda) will soon start producing 300,000 packets of "instant rice" every month for members of the armed forces.

Keda general manager Dr Afifuddin Haji Omar told the NEW STRAITS TIMES that the Ministry of Defence had informally told Keda it would be given the contract for the production.

The production of the instant rice, which is similar to "instant mee," would be undertaken jointly by Keda and two or three Bumiputera entrepreneurs.

A factory is expected to be set up in Kubur Panjang, about 45km from here, in the near future.

"We may invite farmers' organisations in the Muda Agricultural Development Authority (Mada) scheme to participate in the project," Dr Afifuddin said.

The Ministry of Defence had taken samples of Keda's instant rice in the middle of this year and had indicated interest.

Pilgrims

The instant rice will be ready for eating by merely soaking it in hot water for about five minutes.

Considered suitable for police personnel and soldiers operating in the jungles, the instant rice comes in 250-gm packets and can be kept for up to four years.

Keda, known for its ingenuity in coming up with unique products since its inception two years ago, has also tried to supply the instant rice to Muslims going to Mecca to perform the Haj.

Though Tabung Haji has expressed interest in the project, Keda will have to negotiate with the authorities in Saudi Arabia before any decision can be made.

In this particular project, Keda is faced with the problem of not being able to channel the rice through Tabung Haji directly as pilgrims are not allowed to take food to Mecca.

CSO: 4200/235

## BRIEFS

TALKS WITH KIRIBATI PRESIDENT--Malaysia has agreed to extend more training facilities to Kiribati in South Pacific under the technical cooperation program. The offer was made by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in his discussion with the visiting Kiribati president, Mr Jeremia Tabai, in Kuala Lumpur this evening. So far, eight officers from the South Pacific island have undergone technical training in Malaysia. The Kiribati Government has invited Malaysian entrepreneurs to invest in the island. During the 1-hour talk, both leaders exchanged views on the world and reviewed political issues as well as the economic development of both countries. Mr Jeremia Tabi arrived in the federal capital yesterday evening for a 2-day visit to Malaysia. He is accompanied by the secretary of foreign affairs, Mr (Atanggo Baituki), the assistant secretary of development to the Ministry of Finance, Mr (Miguel Rovenica), and the assistant secretary to the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Labor, Mr (Tepu Ribatairofu). [Text] [BK021406 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--Malaysia has expressed appreciation of Bulgaria's stand to develop good relations with other countries based on peaceful coexistence and noninterference in their internal affairs. His Royal Highness the Deputy Yang Dipertuan Agung [deputy king] says Bulgaria's attitude is in line with Malaysia's determination to be friendly with all countries in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. His royal highness said this when receiving the credentials of the Bulgarian ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Yuliy Yuliev Bakhnev, at Istana Tetamu [guest palace] in Kuala Lumpur this morning. The Bulgarian ambassador, Mr Bakhnev, in his speech said that his country would strive further to strengthen Bulgarian-Malaysian cooperation. He also assured that Bulgaria could cooperate in all efforts for the realization of world peace. [Excerpt] [BK210031 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Nov 83]

AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES--The Malaysian ambassador to the Philippines, Datuk Ismail Budin, has presented his credentials to President Marcos at Malacanang Palace in Manila. [Excerpt] [BK210031 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 83]

MINISTER URGES RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE--Dr Goh Cheng Teik, deputy minister of agriculture, said today that Malaysia is a multiracial and multireligion country where the people enjoy freedom of belief, so in administering the country the government must consider the viewpoints of all religions. He believes that in a democratic country, the people must pay attention to government policies, and upholding civil rights is the responsibility of not only political parties but of every citizen as well. Dr Goh hoped that everybody would get united, safeguard democratic freedom and forbid extremists, particularly religious extremists, from controlling our government. Dr Goh made these remarks in a speech at a gathering welcoming a visiting Buddhist priest organized by the Malaysian Buddhist Federation today. [Excerpt] [selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 11 Sep 83 p 2] 9300

SEOUL TO BUY OIL--Seoul, Nov. 6--South Korea is taking measures to increase its purchase of crude oil from South-East Asia and Latin America and reduce its heavy dependence on supply from West Asia, Energy and Resources Ministry sources said yesterday. They added that South Korea would be hit hard if transport from the Persian Gulf were affected by the Iran-Iraq war since 72 per cent of its daily need of 430,000 barrels passed through the Hormuz Strait. They said it would try to buy crude oil from such countries as Ecuador, Nigeria and even Alaskan oil if the US allowed, while increasing purchase from Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei.--Bernama ES-AFP [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 83 p 2]

GOVERNMENT TO EXPORT AMMUNITION--The Government intends to export ammunition made in Malaysia, the House was told yesterday. Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar said one of the three types of ammunition being manufactured locally was of a superior quality to those previously imported. He said the Government planned to start exporting this type to other countries. The Deputy Minister was replying to a supplementary question by Encik Shamsuri Mohamad Salleh (BN-Balik Pulau). To the original question by Datuk Jamaluddin bin Haji Suhaimi, Abang Abu Bakar said the production capacity of the Malaysian Explosives Company had gone up by 200 per cent over the past 10 years. He said the Government was also studying plans to start production of an assault rifle. Abang Abu Bakar said Malaysian Explosives was capable of producing 48 million rounds of 5.56 mm, 72 million rounds of 7.62 mm and 16 million rounds of 9 mm ammunition a year. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Nov 83 p 7]

CSO: 4200/235

BRIEFS

INDEPENDENCE FRONT CONVENTION URGED--One of the major parties in New Caledonia's Independence Front has launched an appeal for the five parties in the Front to hold a convention and decide upon a coherent economic and political programme. The leader of L.K.S., Kanak Socialist Liberation, Nidoish Naisse-line told a news conference that the Independence Front lacked well-formed policies on economic planning, agriculture, housing, education, tourism and culture. Mr Naisseline said L.K.S. had its own policies and economic projects as had the other independence parties, but in order to advance they needed to work together. Mr Naisseline also accused the Metterand Government of causing divisions within the Front by playing favouritism with some parties. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 4 Nov 83 p 8]

CSO: 4200/203

GOVERNMENT TO PRESS ELIMINATION OF EXPORT INCENTIVES

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 9 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The Government is likely to press for overseas agreement to postpone the elimination of export incentives.

In spite of strenuous efforts, politicians, Bureaucrats and industry leaders have been unable to find a satisfactory alternative method of subsidising the export drive.

The Government is committed to, and apparently will implement a phased elimination of incentives on export products destined for Australia.

Under the closer economic relations agreement, the incentives for exports to Australia will be wound down from the 1984-85 financial years and will have to be removed entirely by April, 1987.

But the Government is considering an appeal to other trading partners, notably the United States, for a release from an even earlier commitment to abandoning export subsidies.

Undermined

It is understood the Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr Cooper, has already signalled his intention to seek an extension of the 1985 deadline for removing the incentive applicable to manufactured exports to the United States.

And yesterday he confirmed the possibility of reopening negotiations on an agreement reached in an exchange of letters between the two Governments in 1981.

"It may be that we will have to seek the understanding of the United States," said Mr Cooper.

Obligations

The profitability of a growing export trade in manufactured goods could be undermined if the export incentives had to be removed in terms of the agreement, he said, while a unilateral continuation of the subsidy would be bound to bring countervailing action by the United States.



The United States Government has insisted that New Zealand's export incentives—seen as a blatant and unfair subsidy—be eliminated in the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to which New Zealand is a party.

The incentives are available for a wide range of export goods, other than primary agricultural products, and cover such items as carpets, timber products, furniture, animal hides, books—virtually any commodity which has had value added to it.

Export incentives have come to be regarded as the keystone in the manufactured export trade, making the difference for some producers between deficit and profit.

#### Dismissed

Their removal, under New Zealand's various overseas trade obligations, has proved a major headache for the Government.

Efforts to find an alternative to the incentives have been going on for over a year since the Minister of Finance, Mr Muldoon, announced the original schedule for their removal in his 1982 budget.

Various suggestions were made, such as the introduction of transport subsidies and investment allowances. But these were dismissed as being too difficult to implement or unlikely to withstand the scrutiny of major trading partners.

#### Mechanism

It is understood the Government may attempt to introduce similar quasi-subsidies, such as a depreciation, or research and development allowance to soften the effects of removing the export incentive on goods bound for Australia.

Such measures could prove unacceptable in Canberra, however, leaving New Zealand manufacturers to make the most of the benefits made available to them under CER.

The Government is expected to announce today the mechanism for a shift in the system of protecting local producers against competition from imported goods.

A move from the import licensing system to a system of protection based on tariffs only has been the subject of a series of summit meetings between cabinet ministers and officials of the Manufacturers' Federation.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Templeton, is expected to announce at a federation convention in Wellington today, the decisions resulting from the talks.

CSO: 4200/240



# PEACE CAMPAIGNERS TO 'EXPOSE' ANZUS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Nov 83 p 32

[Text]

Peace campaigners are planning an anti-Anzus conference in Wellington next year to coincide with the annual Anzus council meeting expected to be held here in June.

The organising committee secretary, Ms Christine Dann, said the conference tentatively titled "Beyond Anzus" would examine the implications of the military alliance — economic, military, intelligence gathering — and also its implications for independence movements in the Pacific.

She said the pact had important effects on Pacific nations who were not party to it.

The conference would also look at other treaties and alliances with the United States, covering military, intelligence and economic links.

The three or four day conference would end with an analysis of the risks of staying in or getting out of Anzus and alternatives for defence.

Ms Dann said she expected a number of overseas people to attend, including the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Mr Walter Lini, and a prominent critic of US foreign policy, Mr Noam Chomsky.

She said it was being organised by about a dozen people associated with different peace groups.

Peace campaigner Owen Wilkes, who is also associated with the conference, said it was clear that New Zealand and Australia's military relationship with the United States had gone far beyond what had been envisaged when the treaty was first signed.

## Protection

The original aim was "to protect us from the Japanese."

He quoted testimony of US Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Congress which said, "The United States should continue to centre its security relationships in the

South-west Pacific on Anzus and work within the Anzus agreement to support US objectives in South-east Asia, South-west Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf."

Asked if he was working to undermine Anzus, Mr Wilkes said that was not the way he would express it.

"I think I want to expose Anzus as a tool by which the US enrolls us to fulfil its objectives and I want to explore alternatives."

"I want to explore non-alignment and defence policies which really defend New Zealand rather than being designed to fight other people's wars in other people's lands."

Mr Wilkes added that New Zealand should look at developing military services trained to defend New Zealand. But first of all potential threats had to be defined. A regional security arrangement with the Pacific islands should also be looked at.

MILITARY TO TRAIN JOBLESS YOUTH SOON

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

PA

Wellington

A scheme to give young unemployed people six months non-combative military training would go ahead next year, said the Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson, on Saturday.

The idea, floated 20 months ago by the Under-Secretary for Internal Affairs, Mr Thompson, and then apparently dropped quietly has been resurrected recently.

Mr Thomson said the scheme was now definitely on and there was just one minor point to be cleared

up by the Cabinet.

"It is just a question of how they can give it up or the service can give them up if there are problems of incompatibility," he said. "They are not going to have the full weight of military discipline."

Mr Thomson said he expected the first intake to begin in January or by the end of March after the Army's camping season.

The scheme would have two intakes a year with the Army, Air Force, and Navy taking a total of about 500 each year.

He said the scheme had

the advantage of getting young people into a collective type of existence which would help to build their self-confidence.

No extra accommodation would have to be built, but without having the papers in front of him, he could not recall budget details.

The Defence Department would have an increased budget to cover the cost of meals and other living costs.

The youths would be dressed in fatigues but there would be no weapons training. They would also receive a small income.

CSO: 4200/240

NEW POWERS FOR LOWER COURT

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Asora Paul]

[Text] Lower courts in Papua New Guinea now have the power to enforce tougher penalties on lawbreakers.

Parliament on Friday amended the District Courts Act and the Local Courts Act to enable magistrates to impose jail sentences which did not go below the minimum penalties.

Under the new laws, magistrates will be restricted in their discretion to hand down sentences lower than the minimum limit set by Parliament.

The Justice Minister, Mr Bais, presented the amendments as "part of the package" intended to fully implement the minimum penalties.

Parliament in June amended the Criminal Code, Summary Offences Act and the Inter-Group Fighting Act and set new minimum penalties to curb widespread lawlessness in the country.

The new penalties came into effect on July 14.

In September, the Chief Justice, Sir Buri Kidu, asked for a Supreme Court ruling on parts of the new penalties following a mixed reaction by the courts.

Sir Buri sought the ruling after he jailed four men in Daru, Western Province, for five years each for break and enter, an offence which carries a minimum penalty of five years.

In another case Mr Justice Amet upheld a National Court appeal against the conviction and sentencing of a Port Moresby man on a loitering charge.

The man, Laho Kerekere, of Lelefiru village, Gulf Province, had his one year jail sentence reduced by a K100 fine by Mr Justice Amet.

Kerekere had pleaded guilty and was convicted by the Boroko District Court.

Mr Bais said on Friday the purpose of the new laws were to take away the discretionary powers of the district and local courts so that the courts did not substitute another penalty for an offence which would otherwise be subject to a minimum penalty of imprisonment.

The district courts, however, would still have the power to decide whether or not to proceed to a conviction if an offence was of a civil nature as dictated by section 138 of the District Courts Act, Mr Bais said.

The two amendments were passed on voices.

Parliament on Tuesday passed a law which give magistrates the jurisdiction to cope with increased penalties.

CSO: 4200/241

PARLIAMENTARY POWER TO SUSPEND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS APPROVED

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 9 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Asora Paul]

[Text] Parliament yesterday overwhelmingly gave Cabinet the power to provisionally suspend faulty provincial governments.

And the Provincial Affairs Minister, Mr Nilkare, followed the Parliament decision to announce that five provincial governments could become the first Cabinet victims.

"At this stage at least five provincial governments qualify for the suspensions," Mr Nilkare said.

The five governments have been singled out by the financial auditors for poor financial management, Mr Nilkare said.

He did not name them.

He said this at a press conference after Parliament had made major changes to constitutional provisions governing provincial governments.

The amendments to section 87 and section 90 to 95 of the Organic Law on Provincial Government were introduced by Mr Nilkare at the May session of the House.

Yesterday, the MPs voted 77-5 on amendments to Constitutional provisions relating to provincial governments and 78-5 on changes to the Organic Law on Provincial Governments.

The five who opposed the changes were opposition MPs Mr Glaimi Warena (Imbonggu), Mr Aruru Matiabe (Koroba-Lake Kopiago), Mr William Ank (Mendi), Mr Bill Ninkama (Cumine) and Mr Robert Yabara (Chuave).

Twenty-four MPs, including the Opposition Leader, Mr Okuk, and his deputy, Fr John Momis, were absent during the vote.

The Speaker, Mr Timothy Bonga, joined the Government to vote in favor of the new law.

Cabinet now has the power to proceed with a suspension of a provincial government if there are sufficient grounds of poor management.

The Cabinet decision would then be referred to Parliament and to a parliamentary consultative committee for confirmation or rejection.

The grounds of suspension could be in cases of:

- Widespread corruption in administration of the province;
- Gross mismanagement;
- Failing to comply with National Government directions; and
- Deliberate disobedience of any laws applicable to the province.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Wingti, said the Government will not use the new powers to penalise provincial governments which did not support the National Government.

"Suspensions will be done if there are facts of misuse of money by provincial governments," Mr Wingti said.

CSO: 4200/241

RIVALRY BETWEEN FORMER, CURRENT DEFENSE FORCES COMMANDER SEEN

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 17 Nov 83 p 29

[Text] "The shadow of former Defence Commander, Ted Diro," will be a major influence on Brigadier-General Ken Noga as he establishes himself as the new Commander of the Defence Force, says Colonel Colin East.

"Ken Noga, after an absence of three years from 'the action' has to establish himself in his own right as the Commander of the PNCDF," Col East said in the latest edition of Pacific Defence Reporter.

The magazine, edited by veteran defence writer, Denis Warner, printed a profile on Noga, written by Colonel East, former chief of staff and deputy Commander of the PNG Defence Force.

Col East said no description of the tasks facing the new Commander could exclude reference to his personal relationship with the first Commander, Brig General Diro, now an Opposition member of Parliament.

"Diro's presence in Parliament allows him to focus periodically on defence matters," Col East said. "This focus in future could reflect a personal bias, which in the opinion of many observers, was evidenced by the 'exiling' of Noga to Canberra.

"Diro still enjoys the support of many members of the defence force.

"This flows from his successful six years of command as the first local officer in the appointment. Allied to his personal charisma, this provides him with a continuing influence in defence force politics."

Noga left the army in 1977 to stand for Parliament as an independent, East writes. Noga put his later loss in the election down to the "mistaken belief by the electorate that he was supported by the PANGU Party."

Noga returned to the force and was appointed to Canberra during the Chan Government term, which also saw the entry of Diro to Parliament and appointment of Brig General Gago Mamee as defence Commander.

Col East continues: "Noga was a protege of Papua New Guinea's first Minister for Defence and the right-hand man of Michael Somare at Independence, Albert Maori Kiki, and he obviously has the support and backing of the Prime Minister."

ELECTIONS COMMISSION TAPS CIVIC GROUPS FOR POLL DUTY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) will tap the private sector for poll duty to ensure clean, orderly, and democratic elections next year, Chairman Vicente M. Santiago, Jr., said yesterday.

The Comelec has already recognized as its citizens arm the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NCMFE) which will serve as umbrella for various civic, professional, religious, business, labor, educational, and youth groups, he said.

He informed Jose Concepcion, NCMFE organizing chairman, that the organizations under the NCMFE umbrella will assist the Comelec in overseeing elections and other political exercises.

Since the new Election Code is still pending enactment, Santiago said the poll body can not yet assign to the NCMFE specific duties directly relating to the conduct of balloting.

However, he said, the movement, in the meantime, may help the Comelec in waging a registration drive so that all qualified may be registered for the elections in May.

Santiago also said the movement may assist election registrars in ferreting out illegal registration so that the lists can be purged through exclusion proceedings in the courts.

In addition, Santiago asked the movement to conduct an information campaign to inform voters on their role in ensuring the holding of free, honest, and orderly elections.

The Comelec had earlier proposed an amendment to the Constitution requiring all nine members of the poll body to be lawyers. In a letter to the President, Santiago recommended that the proposed change be among those to be submitted in the coming plebiscite.

The Constitution provides that only the chairman and a majority of the Comelec membership shall be members of the Philippine bar with at least 10 years of law practice. The rest may only be holders of college degrees. Thus, four members may be non-lawyers.



Explaining the reasons for the proposal, Santiago said many of the poll body's functions and duties under the Constitutional call for specialized legal knowledge and training. From a purely administrative body under the 1935 Charter, the Comelec is now vested with judicial functions as sole judge of all election cases.

With the abolition of electoral tribunals of the defunct Congress, the Comelec decides all cases relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of Batasan members and local elective officials, aside from its appellate jurisdiction over poll contests involving municipal officials.

CSO: 4200/216

DEFENSE POLICY BASED ON SELF-RELIANCE

OW261538 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The country's basic defense policy will remain anchored on self-reliance. This was stressed today during the sixth foundation day of the Army Reserve Command marked at Malacanang, where the president was guest of honor and speaker. The president said the policy remains that our armed forces will depend on their own strength and power, not upon our allies and their promises. Joel Barotilla has more details:

[Begin recording] [Barotilla] In his extemporaneous speech, the president emphasized that the army reserve force is the balancing element between freedom and authority, and warned that those who advocate anarchy must fight the entire citizenry. The president said this is the reason for the establishment of the citizen army or the Reserve Army Command. So it can be more effective in its role, the president directed the chief of staff, heads of major services and the general staff to review regularly the kind of training being given to the citizen army, including the proper use of weapons. Through this any foreigner who seeks to take over or dismember the Philippine territory will have to think twice before entering our country.

[Marcos] The basic philosophy of the Armed Forces of the Philippines then and now is that we shall depend upon our own strength and force not upon allies nor their words, nor their promises, but we shall so organize our people, we shall so organize the population of our country that even if the enemy were to lodge itself upon our territory, he shall never find peace in the administration of this country but shall ever be harassed to a point where he would never be able to exploit either the strategic or tactical resources of our people nor of the country. At the same time, we announce this to the world and say that we will fight to the death for our liberty, so that any prospective adventurer who seeks to enter our territory will think twice before they should again try to take over or dismember Philippine territory.

[Barotilla] The president also presented awards to military officers and enlisted men and civilian employees who have contributed to the success of the reserver command. He also signed the promotions of 146 officers and symbolically inaugurated 10 KKK projects of the command in Palawan. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/225

VERITAS COLUMNIST ON MARCOS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 20-26 Nov 83 p 4

[Column by Salvador P. Lopez: "In the Light of Truth"]

[Text] We have been so absorbed in national affairs following the Aquino assassination that we have almost forgotten there is a whole world outside our borders we must come to terms and live with the best way we know and the best way we can. The urgent need to deal with a sick dictatorship at home unfortunately does not exempt us from the duty to keep up with a world beyond the gates that is just as sick if not sicker. Out of the corner of one eye at least we must try to discern the drift of events in Grenada and Nicaragua, in Beirut and Geneva, of policy signals that emanate each day from Washington and Moscow, Tokyo and Beijing. For not only do these external events ultimately shape the course of our life as individuals and as a nation; they can bring our existence to an abrupt and irrevocable end as well.

Take the problem of the U. S. military bases in the Philippines. Their presence constitutes a perpetual challenge to Filipino nationalism and an intolerable challenge to Filipino nationalism and an intolerable encumbrance on Philippine sovereignty. At the same time, their abandonment could adversely affect the capability of the United States to protect its economic and cultural interests, and to fulfill its responsibilities as a superpower in the vitally important region of East and Southeast Asia.

For the Filipinos the difficulty has been aggravated in the aftermath of the Aquino assassination by the suspicion that the Reagan administration would continue to give its support of the Marcos dictatorship in exchange for an assurance of undisturbed American use of the bases. They expose the country to a far greater risk of nuclear attack. For the Americans, on the other hand, the difficulty is that while such a policy might seem practical in the short term, the protest movement against the Marcos dictatorship is rising and spreading, and any policy based on its anticipated subsidence and eventual disappearance could be dangerous.

The American dilemma is, however, matched by the dilemma of the Filipino who understands that in present circumstances he must come to terms with the reality of a predominant American influence in Philippine affairs.

The prime beneficiary of this double dilemma is Ferdinand Marcos. In spite of hostile foreign media and a bad image abroad, he continues to profit from the fact that his performance in the domain of foreign relations has been basically sound and positive. His initiatives in establishing relations with the socialist states, supporting the development of Asean, enabling the Philippines to find its place in Asia, and strengthening Philippine sovereignty over the military bases have vitalized the foreign policy of the Republic and promoted the national interest.

The question arises: Why is the Marcos achievement in foreign affairs not matched by similar success in domestic affairs? The answer, I think, is that success in the two areas calls for the employment of different skills under radically differing circumstances. In domestic politics, a dictator tends to make decisions and to take action on his sole personal responsibility: he knows everything and he knows best. There exist no countervailing forces to check or balance his perception and reasoning. When he does take advice, say, from his technocrats, it is usually in areas, where he is least competent. Since he ordinarily does not care to check and double check the advice he gets, he tends to adopt whatever is presented to him first. In either case, the result is often disastrous.

This normally does not happen in international relations. A dictator may be the unchallenged top-dog in his own home grounds, but in the concert of nations, he could be a mere drummer or cymbalist. He must learn to harmonize, or he gets thrown out of the orchestra. The discipline is tough but it is good for his performance and helps to assure the success of the concert. The arrangement may not make him happy as a dictator at home, but it is good for him as a member of the team. Eventually, it might even entitle him to the rank and status of statesman.

In domestic politics, the authoritarian ruler formulates the rules of the game. Naturally, the rules tend to favor him. The game seems so easy that he becomes careless, until disaster finally overtakes him. In international politics, the rules apply to everybody, and everybody must obey, or get out. But if a dictator plays according to the rules, he will usually get by. He may even get a new loan, or a 90-day extension of an old loan.

Events are inexorably pressing upon President Marcos two great facts of life: one, that domestic politics and foreign politics are the two sides of the same coin; and two, that political reality and economic reality are inseparably linked. Whoever tries to deal with them as if they are separate realities does so at his own risk. For a time is bound to come when he could be brought up short by some such demand as this: We have your application for a loan. But our taxpayers and their representatives in Congress are demanding to know what you are doing to promote the well-being of your citizens, and whether the principles of justice, equality and freedom guaranteed by your constitution are being respected. And our bankers want to know who will be paying, your outstanding loans six months or a year from now.

Is this not an unwarranted intervention by one state in the domestic affairs of another? Of course, it is intervention. But unwarranted? I think not.

I have this funny notion that the people and government of any country have a right to decide whatever they want to do with their money.

If they don't want their money to be used by a foreign dictator to strengthen and prolong his dictatorial rule, I guess it is their right to say so. It's their money, after all.

CSO: 4200/234

BISHOPS CHIDE GOVERNMENT, CALL FOR CLEAN POLLS

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Nov-3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) yesterday issued a four-point manifesto urging the government to restore the people's basic rights.

In a strongly-worded letter to be read today (Nov. 27) in all churches throughout the Philippines, the CBCP urged the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus and the repeal of repressive decrees.

The bishops also called for open and honest elections in May. "We ask for a constitutional solution to the issue of presidential succession and an end to graft and corruption which have eroded the credibility of government," they further said.

The manifesto, whose issuance was agreed upon during a meeting to discuss various aspects of the new Code of Canon Law, urged the military, including paramilitary units, to fully accept the supremacy of civilian rule in both the political and economic level.

The bishops also chided the media, saying that they (media) should be conscious of their dignity as disseminators of truth and "to fulfill their duty in accordance with the dictates of a properly-formed conscience."

The CBCP also deplored events which is said have pushed the country closer to the brink of chaos and anarchy. "Among these events are numerous unexplained killings, the heinous crime of assassination at the Manila International Airport, the worsening economic insecurities which brought about inflation and devaluation and the widespread clamor for justice," the CBCP said.

However, the bishops said, as church leaders, they reiterate the need for reconciliation as an alternative to the continuance of injustice and violence which could, if left unchecked, "pit brother against brother in a bloodbath of revolution."

Timed with the beginning of Advent today, the bishops' manifesto likewise called on the faithful to "redouble their prayers practices of penance and mortification for reconciliation is principally an action of grace and a response of man."

Coinciding with the 51st birthday of slain oppositionist Benigno Aquino Jr., the manifesto also asked those who espouse armed revolution to consider their options against "the unique demands of gospel love and the deepest feelings of our countrymen to yearn for a peaceful and non-violent solution to the problems of our country."

Earlier, a pastoral letter denouncing the Presidential Commitment Order as "immoral" was shelved after reports were received that the order had been rescinded by President Marcos.

CSO: 4200/234

TOLENTINO, VICE PRESIDENT AMENDMENT PROFILED

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Nov-3 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Corazon C. Fiel]

[Text] He knew what he was up against when he fought for the restoration of the vice presidency, but Arturo M. Tolentino, distinguished assemblyman from Manila, never forgot to pray. "Each night," he said, "I would include a plea in my prayers to the good Lord that the Holy Spirit will descend upon President Marcos so that his allergy to the issue may pass away--because the welfare of 54 million Filipinos is at stake."

For President Marcos clearly didn't like the idea and he even spoke publicly against the issue. Now, why the presidential "allergy"? "According to President Marcos," said Tolentino, "when there was still a vice president, there were attempts on his life."

But to the battle-scarred veteran of countless parliamentary debates, the issue of the vice presidency is crucial to national survival.

It was an issue which threatened to split the KBL ranks; but Tolentino said that, privately, there were many members of the party who saw the logic in his arguments for the return of the office of the vice president. But there was this party position, "Assemblymen may be suffering from a crisis of conscience. For next year is election year. Practically all of them want to run under the KBL banner. Would they dare risk the displeasure of the president if they want to run?"

Even some members of the seven-man committee or the Seven Wise Men, headed by Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez, which was created by the president to study the succession issue, also share his views. "One member of the committee," Tolentino disclosed, "made it a point to visit a shrine daily, to pray for the enlightenment of Mr. Marcos. The committee is composed of Perez, Tolentino, Assemblyman Juan Liwag, Emmanuel Pelaez, Justice Minister Ricardo Puno, Defense Minister Juan Ponce-Enrile, and Solicitor-General Estelito Mendoza.

And Tolentino doubted whether the president, if at all, will see things his way.



But, as it is said, there are more things in this world wrought by prayer. For, during the last KBL caucus on Nov. 21, the party leadership agreed to restore the office of the vice president and to abolish the executive committee. Tolentino's resolution 579 won 6-1 and was approved with some amendments.

The assemblymen agreed to name the speaker of the Batasan, whoever he may be, as the successor to serve the unexpired term of the president till 1987, if a permanent vacancy occurs.

The restoration of the vice presidency will be included in the plebiscite on January on constitutional amendments to be decided by the people.

At the same time, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, resigned from the Executive Committee and said that she has never aspired for the presidency or the vice presidency. Mrs. Marcos was appointed to the Executive Committee on August 7, 1981. She added that her public life is co-terminus with that of President Marcos.

Why did Tolentino insist that the office of the vice president be restored?

"It is important because the office is intimately connected to our economy."

Both our foreign investors and creditors are very much concerned with the succession issue. They feel that the Philippines, without a clear-cut line of succession, is politically unstable."

The fact that there was no definite successor to the presidency, Tolentino pointed out, is the main reason why foreign investors are reluctant to put their money in the country.

"What is our economic situation today? Our main difficulty is that we hardly have any dollar reserves. Even many of our own countrymen, particularly rich businessmen, are salting their dollars away. There is no confidence at all in our economic system."

"On the other hand," said Tolentino, "we earn very little dollars compared to what goes out. Our balance-of-payments deficit is over \$2 billion. Under these conditions, we need fresh dollars in the form of foreign investments. We have already asked for a 90-day moratorium on our foreign debts."

If nothing had been done about the succession issue, said Tolentino, things could only get worse. Factories will eventually close down and the rich will continue salting dollars. "They can always enjoy their illegal hoard abroad; but, as for many of us who cannot afford the rising cost of commodities, we will have to suffer."

The rationale behind the move to restore the vice presidency is obvious. There is our long political experience. "It is better to pinpoint responsibility on one person." But the idea of collegial body or an executive committee succeeding the president in untried, untested, and dangerous, said Tolentino. "In the first place, the chairman of the executive committee is supposed to be rotated periodically." He did not have to say it out aloud; but

Tolentino is perhaps echoing what everyone is afraid of: what if there is a power struggle among the members of the executive committee in the event of the president's death?

Tolentino somewhat disagrees with Pelaez on the title of the office. "The successor should not be called the prime minister," he cautions. The title of prime minister as the successor will only cause confusion, he notes. "People will be asking: who is the head of state, the president or the prime minister? And besides, unlike a vice president who is elected directly by the people, the prime minister, having been elected by Parliament, can be removed by Parliament with a no-confidence vote."

Is Arturo Tolentino personally interested in the vice presidency? He says is not. "If we're going to have a vice president, I would rather he be Pelaez. Pelaez was once a vice president. He has the experience." But he said he would not object if Virata would be it.

And, as far as he is concerned, his political future is past. "I have no more plans to run for the Batasan," he says in a tired voice. "All I want is to return to the practice of law."

He feels that he has contributed more than enough of his talents, "much more than anybody else in the KBL, especially in foreign conferences. Sometimes, I'm out of the country seven times in a year."

In the halls of the Batasan, and within the inner reaches of power, his fight for the return of the vice presidency may well be his most important battle. But that won't be the last we'll hear from Arturo Tolentino, Assemblyman, even if he decides to retire from politics. As one of our best legal minds, his opinions will continually be sought--even by presidents--for as long as he is around.

CSO: 4200/234

AGRAVA BOARD HEARS TESTIMONY OF SECURITY OFFICERS

Armed Guards May Be Witnesses

OW240909 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Four armed guards may have witnessed the actual assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr at the MIA [Manila International Airport] last 21 August. This possibility cropped up, based on the testimony of Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] Chief Operations Officer Col Ager Ontog, today before the Agrava fact-finding board. And Jose Carlos has this update:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Colonel Ager Ontog identified the guards, all belonging to Avsecom, as Sgts (Jay Catador), (Bitorio), (Ofabiana), and Airman (Jay Opilas). Deputy General counsel (Mario Kikos) said these guards will be subpoenaed by the board. He said the board will also call to the witness stand Jose Orias, a Philippines airlines load controller, who claimed to have seen the alleged assassin, Rolando Galman. Colonel Ontog was one of those who conceived the "Oplan Balikbayan," the security arrangements to protect Aquino.

According to Ontog, the guards were positioned at the foot of the bridge stairway, just after China Airlines' Flight 811, bearing the former senator, docked at Gate 8. A few moments before Aquino was to descend the stairs, however, they were instructed by Stg [as printed] Pablo Amrtinez, a member of the 805th Special Operations group, to move back, but still within the vicinity of the stairway.

[Ontog] They were directed to leave their positions when members of the teams were deployed in the area. But, actually, they did not get far. They just moved their positions backwards. They were still in the immediate vicinity of the aircraft.

[Carlos] In his testimony, Colonel Ontog also told the board that he was not informed of the latest order of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver on 21 August to Avsecom Chief Gen Luther Custodio to effect the arrest of Aquino upon his arrival, with or without the proper travel documents.

At lunch break, Chairman Corazon Agrava talked to newsmen and released that the public, through letters, is leading investigators of the board to sources which can give authentic information on the Aquino assassination.

[Cut to Agrava answering questions] [Agrava] (?We) feel that the public is now cooperating with us effectively, and this is the most important thing about the entire investigation. We have come to arrive at indications that the people now believe we are sincere in saying that we want to get at truth of this matter.

[Carlos] At this afternoon's resumption of the public hearing, Raul Gonzales, president of the National Bar Association, filed a motion before the board, citing for contempt Jose Orias, BULLETIN TODAY and Channel 7. In his motion, Attorney Gonzales said that Orias, by giving his version of the actual killing to the media, and media concerned, by publishing and televising such narration, bypassed the board, thus standing to influence the board and obstruct proceedings of the investigation. [end video recording]

The Agrava Board is meeting tonight to decide on that contempt motion filed by Attorney Gonzales.

### 'Security Lapse' Cited

OW241553 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] A Philippine Airlines [PAL] employee who claims to be an eyewitness to the Aquino assassination will testify before the Agrava Board tomorrow. The board subpoenaed PAL load controller Jose Orias to testify tomorrow and give his account of the assassination. Also testifying will be members of the Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] SWAT team; and Jose Carlos has this update:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] In today's public hearing, acting Aviation Security Command Chief Col Romeo Ochoco told the board that Col (Alelino Avio) and Captain (Felipe Valerio, Jr) were responsible for the security lapse that allowed the unauthorized entry of the alleged assailant, Rolando Galman. Colonel (Avio), the 801st Squadron commander, was in charge of the perimeter security of the Manila International Airport [MIA] and the domestic airport, while Captain (Valerio) was head of Alfa team stationed at the SWAT van that was supposed to ferry Aquino from the airport to the office of Avsecom Chief Gen Luther Custodio at Villamore Airbase, where Aquino's arrest was to be effected. (Valerio) is now restricted to quarters since the 21 August tragedy. In his testimony, Colonel Ochoco also informed the board that Avsecom's closed circuit television system only monitored the tail of the aircraft, part of the west satellite, where Gate 8 is, and three SWAT men at the back of the plane when the shooting took place. He said the closed circuit TV system was partially operational on 21 August.

[Ochoco] It was an excessive fluctuation, current fluctuation within the international airport complex. We, as a matter of fact, if I remember right, we had only about 20 out of the 32 cameras that were operating, but, as a matter of policy, we did not want to operate this equipment because we feel if we use this and if we happened to have an excessive drop rate of voltage the whole system would be destroyed. And so on that particular day I used it sparingly, only maybe about two or three cameras to look at the crowd outside.

Colonel Ochoco, who was Avsecom deputy commander when Aquino returned, actively participated, together with Col Ager Ontog, chief operations officer of Acsecom, in the formulation of "Oplan Balikbayan," the security arrangements to protect Aquino on his arrival.

Colonel Ontog also wrapped up his testimony today and told the board that Aquino never received special medical treatment at the Manila International Airport after the shooting incident. Instead, he said, Captain (Valerio's) team decided to put him inside the SWAT van and rushed the victim to Fort Bonifacio Hospital because of time constraint. He said that the Avsecom ambulance that was part of the medical preparations for Aquino's arrival was positioned at the old MIA, which the deputy general counsel of the board, Attorney Mario Ongkiko, pointed out was relatively far in case something happened to Aquino.

Also, in today's hearing, Chairman Corazon Agrava denied two motions citing for contempt the BULLETIN TODAY and Channel 7, pointing out that the eyewitness narration of Jose Orias on the Aquino assassination in the respective media outlets did not constitute interference in the board's proceedings and obstruction in the administration of justice. The motions were filed by the National Bar Association and Mrs Saturnina Galman, mother of the alleged assassin. Aside from Orias, who will testify, 10 members of the SWAT van team will also be called to the witness stand. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/225

REPORTAGE ON OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

Receives Award From Marcos

OW291133 Quezon City RPN Television in English 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The Order of (Secatuna) Rank of (Datu) was conferred today on outgoing Cuban Ambassador (Jose Alicante Hernandez). President Marcos conferred the government award, citing (Hernandez) for having consistently endeavored to strengthen the friendly ties between Cuba and the Philippines and promote closer understanding between the two peoples. It was through Ambassador (Hernandez') term here that the Philippines has been accepted as an observer nation in the nonaligned movement.

Paper Praises Cuban Envoy

HK020151 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Benedicto David: "Goodwill Among Equals"]

[Text] Projected departure of Cuban Ambassador Jose Arteaga Hernandez marks the end of a long and eventful phase in Philippine-Cuban relations.

Ambassador Arteaga has seen the length and breadth of this country. He has eaten with and lived among our people. He feels he understands our problems and has, as far as he can, tried to help in whatever way he could.

Our long talks with Ambassador Arteaga invariably veered toward the economic hardships of our people, from as far back as 1978 shortly after he arrived here. He could see even then that we would be in for more and more difficult times because of the economic road we were on. Virtually everything he predicted regarding the economic hardships we are now only beginning to experience on a critical basis has come true.

We would like to pay tribute to our good friend, Ambassador Arteaga, for having shown concern for our people; for having promoted two-way cooperation between this country and his country, for having been a true friend to our people.



Although he is a member of the Central Committee in Havana--or possibly because of it--Ambassador Arteaga has never shown even a scintilla of arrogance or any cavalier attitude toward anyone.

He has brought in coaches for our athletes, films for movie-goers, agricultural specialists for our farmers. In turn, he has been the bridge for the sending of Filipino experts to Havana in various agricultural fields.

Ambassador Arteaga looked after the Philippine delegation to the Festival of Youth and Students in Cuba in 1978 as if they were his own kids, helping to protect them even against a corrupt member of the delegation.

Over the years, he has shown by example as well as by words what cooperation between two Third World countries is. He has shown that it is possible for two small nations (Cuba's 10-million to our 50-million) to cooperate in various fields despite vast differences in the economic and political systems of the two countries. He has shown that this can be done for the mutual benefit of both.

We cite these incidents because they are a possible beacon to a better world of the future.

We do not interfere in the internal affairs of Cuba. Neither has Cuba interfered with our internal affairs. And yet, Cuba is communist. We live in a capitalist world.

What has existed between the Philippines and Cuba since the advent of Ambassador Arteaga is a real people-to-people program, without publicity and without ulterior motives.

If the Third World countries could cooperate in the same way all over the world, it would be difficult indeed for the superpowers to dictate to them.

We will miss Ambassador Arteaga because he has shown himself to be a true friend of this country--as well as unyielding defender of his own.

In his last speech before the Manila Overseas Press Club, he called on all the peoples of the world regardless of political system, economic system, religion, race, or political alliance to join a move for total nuclear disarmament.

We hope that he is successful in his call for otherwise, this planet's present crop of humans might not live to see the next millenium.

COLUMNIST ON DEALING WITH 'COMMUNIST PROBLEM'

HK251352 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Nov 83 p 6

[Column by Apolonio Batalla: "The Communist Problem"]

[Text] This nation will continue to deal with the problem of communism for a long, long time. In meeting that challenge, the aim should be to render the nation immune to the temptations offered by that ideology, rather than to repress its advocates, as what we have been doing. This is because communism is an idea, rather than a group of persons. One can silence persons but not ideas.

That is the reason the more enlightened countries allow communist parties to participate in political activities. Among these countries are Japan, the United States, Britain, France and Italy.

In those countries, the communist idea is repelled by the idea of democracy, the condition being that the idea of democracy be duly implemented in practice. Even if the party or the individual communists are not outlawed and no matter what they tell the voters, they have not been able to wrest control of the government from the noncommunists.

In countries like the Philippines, and there are many of them, police action takes the place of the struggle of ideas, and the incapacity to do battle with the communist idea is thereby [word indistinct].

It may be that for such countries, the ability to fight in the realm of ideas is a question of time and culture. For in the countries where communism is not outlawed, a high level of civilization has already been reached: democracy is in flower, graft and corruption are minimized, the institutions are adequate, and there is an equitable distribution of wealth, among other things. In other words, communism is left with no stones to throw, or stated otherwise democracy is no longer a house of glass.

Where democracy is not yet in full bloom and the leaders are in continual dread of stones, police action is necessary, and will continue to be as long as the democratic underpinnings remain weak.

That is, of course, also a matter of perception. In our case, we must continually examine our premises and ask ourselves if we are truly too weak to oppose communism on purely intellectual grounds.



Precisely, the question is whether the legitimization of the communist parties and the release of people detained on grounds they are communist will open the floodgates of communism and submerge the nation under one great red tide.

Assuming that the communist parties are legitimated, will the communists gain a foothold in the legislature?

Assuming that 10 or 20 communists are elected to the legislature, will that be a portent of doom or a signal that our democracy will be strengthened?

On the part of people who like to engage in clashes of ideas, there is invariably a tendency against police action, which is the hallmark of the communist societies themselves.

Debates on ideology are not tolerated in communist states.

On the other hand, there is, in the democracies, such a thing as freedom of expression, which is supposed to be guaranteed by the constitution. That the strength of the democracies lies in that freedom has long been settled.

The question of how a noncommunist state should deal with the domestic problem of communism ought to be its sole right and prerogative. In resolving that question, it should not be influenced by other states, for no two states have identical political interests. There is always the danger that if the perceptions of others are allowed to take the place of its own perceptions, the state will find its political problems magnified.

The Philippines must decide for itself whether it should remain in the league of those countries where communism should be dealt with repressively, by police action, or aspire for membership in the enlightened circle of nations where communism is rendered unutile simply on the strength of the democratic tradition.

MINISTRY SEEKS EUROPEAN JOBS FOR FILIPINOS

OW120825 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Europe is expected to be the next labor market of the Philippines with 200,000 jobs available next year. This is due to the aggressive campaign for overseas employment being undertaken by the Ministry of Labor and Employment. The new jobs will help accommodate Filipino workers who are facing possible lay-off here and in the Middle East. Jose Carlos has the details:

[Begin Carlos recording] The minister told the breakfast conference of the Batasang press corps this morning at the Asian Institute of Tourism that he will head a mission to Paris next month to discuss with some 130 top construction companies in Europe about creating new jobs in the region for Filipino workers. Ople said the ministry has to expand jobs to be made available to workers who are to be laid off as a result of the difficult financial situation companies are now experiencing. He projects more lay-offs by the first semester of 1984. Already some 34,000 workers have been laid off from January to October this year and Ople said this number is expected to rise as companies resort to retrenchment because of dwindling inventories of imported materials. Moreover, Ople pointed out the new jobs in Europe will also try to accommodate Filipino workers in the Middle East.

[Begin Ople video recording] Remember, this is a time when the Middle East governments are retrenching. We have experienced stability, remarkable stability in our employment levels. We are not satisfied with this. We want to expand these jobs for our countrymen as a means of also helping relieve unemployment at home. [end video recording]

This year there is a noticeable increase in workers applying for overseas work--more than 325,000 up to September compared to about 300,000 last year. This figure will reach 400,000 by year end.

'SERIOUS TROUBLE LURKS AHEAD' IN MANILA

HK020138 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 1 Dec 83 p 6

["The Jaywalker" Column by Arturo A. Borjal]

[Excerpt] Last Sunday's two big Opposition rallies in Metro Manila were peaceful. But they set the ugly mood for what turned out to be a long night of tireburning, firecracker-throwing, and other acts of anarchy. After the Rizal Park and Liwasang Bonifacio mass action, the mob took over. That night, Metro Manila was on the brink of anarchy.

There were not enough policemen around. Not even the firetrucks were there to douse the flames from burning tires. But most conspicuously absent were the Barangay officials who were supposed to command the respect of community youngsters-suddenly-turned-punks. For almost five hours on November 27, the law was almost totally ignored or forgotten.

When anarchy broke loose that night, the politicians and confetti-throwers and rallyists were no longer around. Suddenly, people became apolitical and turned into senseless, emotional and abnormal beings. The "I." sign lost its political symbolism and became simply a password without any meaning. Mob rule and anarchy then reared their ugly heads.

What all this means is that serious trouble lurks ahead in the metropolis. It now appears that crowds can so easily turn into mobs, that law-enforcers can so easily give up doing their jobs, and that Metro Manila can so easily be ripped apart by anarchists. This is a problem that the government cannot afford to ignore.

The country's immediate problem is the growing number of unemployed, especially in Metro Manila. These are the people who can easily be turned into mobs. These are mostly apolitical beings who, because of hunger, may find themselves burning tires or looting food stores. How to prevent that from happening is a most urgent task.

MANILA COLUMNIST CRITICIZES SUCCESSOR DECISION

HK251424 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 83 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "All the President's Men"]

[Text] The ruling Kilusong Bagong Lipunan (KBL) party members probably feel they did their constituents a big favor by proposing and agreeing to a pre-determined individual successor to Mr. Marcos.

By proposing to install the Speaker of the National Assembly as a legitimate successor and not merely as a caretaker president, the KBL party members showed their true colors. They proved that their loyalty to the party and to their chief constituents and to the nation at large.

If the KBL members stopped awhile and listened to their constituents in Metro Manila and all over the country, they would not have missed an important point. The presidential succession issue has never been included in the demands of most of the protesting sectors of our society which, even the ruling party has to admit, have increased in number and fervor.

The only sector that was most concerned about presidential succession was the business sector. And when the maneuvers of the KBL members are analyzed carefully, even the business sector will realize that it did not get what it really wanted in the resolution of the presidential succession issue.

What business wants in essence is stability in a post-Marcos era. To my mind, the businessmen wanted a pre-determined but known individual presidential successor. But with the KBL proposal, the businessmen may not be able to achieve that stability they desire because the possibility exists that the individual successor may remain an unknown entity up to the very time of succession. But what is more disturbing is that the unknown successor will serve the remaining unexpired presidential term, not in an interim capacity to pave the way for a smooth and popular turnover, but as legitimate successor. While there is a proviso that the successor may not be able to run for the office after his term expires, that proviso can be amended anytime through another referendum. If we go by past referenda, as tabulated by the Comelec, we have, as a people, changed our minds very often. We opted for a prime minister as chief, then we junked the idea and wanted instead a president elected directly by the people. We

The successor is an unknown quantity and what this means is that in a post-Marcos era, the successor will be, in all probability, anointed by Mr Marcos and not by the people.

It may be argued that when the members of the National Assembly elect the Speaker, the process can be construed as an indirect vote of the population. The argument, however, is feeble because it is widely known that most assemblymen do not reflect the will of the people who elected them but rather the will of the powers that selected them.

For example, while business pressed for a presidential successor and the vice-presidential proposal was publicized, the media carried the story that Mr Marcos was against the idea of having a vice-president for reasons of his own. True to its fashion and loyal tradition, the KBL proposed instead the more acceptable successor--a Speaker who will eventually be Mr Marcos' choice.

Under our present setup, the Cabinet ministers, with or without portfolio, elected or appointed, automatically become members of the National Assembly. As a member of the legislative body, anyone in the Cabinet, with Mr Marcos' blessings, can become the Speaker. And there is a big chance that the Speaker as presidential successor may be one who has never been elected by the people. Or, if elected, was elected by only one province or district.

Everyone knows that the National Assembly is controlled by the KBL which in turn controlled by Mrs Marcos, for instance, as minister and assemblywoman, may be elected Speaker and thus become the Philippine president. This is, however, far-fetched, since Mrs Marcos has insistently repeated that her public life is coterminous with that of Mr Marcos is a member of the Batasang Pambansa, the possibility of succeeding Mr Marcos exists. It is also known that Mrs Marcos enjoys popular support from the KBL members.

General Ver or General Ramos, or any military man for that matter, may be appointed by Mr Marcos as Cabinet member. Thus a military figure may be elected Speaker. But it is also known that the military will not involve itself in civilian affairs. However, a general may be retired and subsequently named to the Cabinet. Then that possibility of military succession exists again. This way, a military man may inherit the keys of the kingdom first. How Mr Virata will fit into the scheme of things is still unclear, if he retains the prime ministership.

With this KBL proposal, the problem of stability and confidence in government has not been resolved satisfactorily.

Since the people, as proposed, cannot directly elect their president and vice-president until after 1987, what guarantee is there for the businessmen and foreign investors, or lending institutions, that the people will rally around Mr Marcos' choice?

In the final analysis, the nation's destiny will have to be decided by the people. But if a successor-president does not enjoy popular support, there will never

## PHILIPPINES

### 'POLITICAL UNREST' EXPECTED TO HIT EXPORTS

HK160131 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 83 p. 3

[Text] The export efforts in the first semester next year may be seriously affected by the current political unrest and the failure of many exporters to get raw materials.

Many orders for export deliveries in the first quarter of next year have been canceled or delayed because many foreign buyers are afraid of civil disturbance in the country. Many have refrained from coming over to inspect export orders, according to Jaime L. Gonzales, president of state-owned Philippine International Trading Corp. (PITC).

He added that the Foreign Buyers Association of the Philippines (FOBAP), composed mostly of agents of importers from the Philippines, has approached the Ministry of Trade and Industry to express concern over the inability of many local suppliers to open letters of credit (L/CS) to meet orders from abroad.

Gonzales told newsmen yesterday that many buyers' trip to the Philippines which had been canceled because of what the international community perceived as the growing street violence and civil disturbance in the country.

Not here: He said some buyers agreed to meet and negotiate with Philippine exporters in Hong Kong, unwilling to come to the country. This entails added cost to exporters, who also have to bring their merchandise for inspection by the prospective buyers.

Some buyers have deferred placing orders until March, for fear that suppliers may not meet the deadlines set and the volume required, Gonzales added.

He also said these buyers have been going to neighboring countries in Asia such as Hong Kong and Taiwan to place their orders there. The Philippines thus loses the opportunity to needed foreign exchange, he said.

The FOBAP approached the trade and industry ministry, of which PITC is an arm, to find out if there was a way of helping exporters to open L/CS, Gonzales said.

Garments: Their main concern was the garment exports, which require substantial imported raw materials as inputs. The FOBAP said the Garments and Textiles Export Board (GTEB) has allowed exporters to enter into consignment arrangements with their principals, but this has been very difficult to implement.

Small exporters particularly are affected by the lack of raw materials because they normally do not buy raw materials on consignment basis and do not have the track record needed to get consignments from foreign principals.

The fourth quarter of a year is normally the time that orders are placed for shipments during the first quarter of the next year. Because of the L/C bottleneck, however, some orders that are normally made during this period have either been deferred for the second quarter next year or canceled.

Nemesio Co, president of the Confederation of Philippine Exporters, told BUSINESS DAY recently that if the import problems for raw materials will be prolonged and exporters are not allowed to import for the last two months of this year, problems might crop up during the first semester of 1984 and deliveries may be delayed.

Inventories: Co said that on the average, inventories for raw materials to be processed for export would be equivalent to about one to two months' supply. That means that, for some firms, importations will have to be made soon and L/CS should have been opened at the start of November at the latest.

Almost all nontraditional export industries will be adversely affected by a slow-down in the processing of authorities to import. Hardest hit will be the electronics industry, which imports all its raw materials inputs; the garments industry, which imports 60 percent of its raw materials, and the footwear industry, which imports substantial amounts of leather for processing.

Donald Ibe, president of the Confederation of Garment Exporters of the Philippines (CONGEP), told BUSINESS DAY that what exporters fear is the inability of many local garment exporters to meet the deadlines set by buyers as a result of the delays in the opening of L/CS.

Ibe said the garments industry usually operates six months ahead of schedule to meet buyers' order. This means that the opening of L/CS to buy imported raw materials must also coincide with the timetable set by buyers.



PHILIPPINES

ARMY 'CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS' TRAINING REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 83 p 20

[Text] Calauag, Quezon--Some 83 Philippine Army (PA) soldiers including 17 officers graduated here on civil-military operations (CMO) training conducted by the 3rd Army brigade at the Calauag West Central School recently.

Gov. Eladio A. Caliwara who was invited as guest speaker distributed the certificates of the new graduates, assisted by Brig. Gen. Antonio C. Palafox, 3rd Army brigade commanding general.

In his talk, Palafox told the graduates to "conduct surveys of barangays, hold more information drives and barangay assemblies down to the lowest political level, hand in hand with more civic action, to avoid abuses and concentrate on livelihood and community self reliant projects, to be humble in dealing with civilians and to prove to them that you are CMO-trained soldiers."

The graduates were presented by Maj. Renato T. Jamora, CMO training director, while Maj. Ricardo A. Palad of 42nd Infantry battalion emceed.

The affair was highlighted by a special number presented by Mrs. Evelyn S. Palafox, wife of Gen. Palafox, who rendered a beautiful song.--(JLJ)

CSC: 4200/216



PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT INACTION FOR WORKERS IN LIBYA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Workers in Libya"]

[Text] Labor ministry officials said one reason for the delay in the repatriation of 160 Filipino workers stranded in Libya is scarcity of foreign exchange: \$160,000 is needed to pay for the air fares of the workers.

If the allocation of foreign exchange for this purpose has been given a low priority by Central Bank, the rules should be changed because of the miserable conditions of the stranded Filipinos. It has been reported that a number of them are sick.

Matters involving human lives should always be given top priority by the licensing authorities.

CSO: 4200/234

## PHILIPPINES

### EX-REBEL CRITICIZES OFFICIAL FAILURE TO FULFILL MARCOS PROMISES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 83 p 78

[Article by Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Iligan City--A foreign-trained Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) field commander who surrendered to President Marcos over two years ago has bewailed the failure of some officials to implement the President's order in answer to the rebel leader's demands.

The MNLF chief, Hadji Acmad Balawa alias Commander Tatapan, gave up with his 150 men and 30 junior zone leaders after negotiations made by local civic leader lawyer Mariano Ll. Badelles, then assemblyman in the Region 12 autonomous government's sangguniang panpook.

Tatapan and his men were received in Malacanang by President Marcos on May 26, 1981 through representation of Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon, Lanao del Norte Gov. Arsenio Quibranza, and Lanao del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo.

Commander Tatapan's surrender virtually normalized the peace and order condition in Lanao del Norte where his once-notorious band operates.

In a chance meeting, the MNLF leader complained until now local government officials concerned have not yet pushed through the presidential instructions designed to meet Tatapan's major demands.

These demands included the following:

--creation of a resettlement housing project for the rebel chief's men and their families whose houses were destroyed during the conflict in Mindanao.

--creation of the new town of Dalabayan out of 14 barangays of Kauswagan, Lanao del Norte.

--integration of Tatapan's qualified men into the local police or civilian home defense force (CHDF).

afford the Muslim inhabitants of Kauswagan to have a community of their own to enable them to strengthen their support to the government. They could help maintain peace and order in the province, Tatapan added, if his followers could join the police or CHDP.

Commander Tatapan confided his followers, most of them jobless, have become restless and frustrated even as he feared that they might be tempted to return to the hills due to President Marcos' unimplemented orders.

CSO: 4200/216

## PHILIPPINES

### FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCENTIVES UNDER REVIEW

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Nov 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Government is looking into the possibility of expanding the equity participation of foreign investors in some joint venture projects because of what it says is the heightened interest in Philippine investment opportunities.

President Marcos said yesterday that investment incentives are being reviewed, with study on allowing the present equity limitation of 40 percent to be increased to 51 percent under certain conditions and for a limited period.

"Many foreign investors are showing increasing interest in the Philippines. And we are happy about this," he said.

The President's report on the growing interest of foreign investors in participating in the country's various industrial projects was interpreted in business circles as a vote of confidence in the soundness of the Philippine economy.

The President's move to ease restrictions on foreign investments will enable the country to capitalize on such investments to finance industrial and other development projects.

Business circles hold that the inflow of foreign capital is necessary to reduce the country's heavy dependence on foreign borrowings and trim down the balance of payments deficit.

Data show that direct foreign capital inflows from 1977 to 1981 came to only \$938 million representing about 13 percent of the country's net inflow. This indicates that a large part of the new capital inflow represents foreign borrowings.

Earlier, the President also told businessmen of the possibility of amending the rules on foreign investments as a temporary measure to encourage foreign

The President also directed Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin to look into the reasonable percentage of equity that may be extended to attract foreign capital ventures on a case to case basis as was done in the past.

Approved direct foreign equity investments in 1982 amounted to \$358 million, the Central Bank reported.

US investors accounted for the bulk of equity investments amounting to \$160 million compared to Japanese investors who brought in \$76 million.

By industry, the CE report said, foreign investors preferred to invest in manufacturing with some \$1,114.79 million or 50 percent going into this sector over the 13-year period. Mining accounted for another \$476.95 million followed by banks and other financial institutions with \$298.83 million.

Republic Act 5455 regulates the entry of foreign investments whenever foreign equity participation exceeds 30 percent of the capital stock while R. A. 5186 of the Investment Incentives Act allows foreign investments up to 40 percent of the capital stock of a registered enterprise in an area declared as "non-pioneer" in the Investment Priorities Plan (IPP).

If the measured capacity is not filled up by Filipino nationals within three years after declaration, the area is opened to full ownership by foreign nationals subject to constitutional and/or statutory limitations.

Such foreign enterprises may avail themselves of incentives under R. A. 5186 provided they accept Filipino investment subsequently so that within 30 years, 60 percent of the voting equity would be Filipino.

Other laws are the Export Incentives Act and the law regulating entry of investments into the export processing in Mariveles, Bataan. Foreign ownership is allowed up to 100 percent.

One hundred percent foreign ownership is allowed in areas declared as "pioneer" in the IPP and the export priorities plan.

CSO: 4200/216

LABOR AGREEMENT WITH THAILAND REGULATES MANPOWER RATES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] The Thailand House of Representatives standing committee on social welfare and labor ended in cordant note its four-day goodwill mission to the Philippines with the signing of a memorandum of agreement between the delegation and its local counterparts that may eventually generate more overseas market for the Philippines.

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople hailed the mission as a positive step towards the reali-ation of an expanded work market, particularly in the Middle East, envisioned by the local overseas placement circle.

The goodwill mission, headed by Prachuab Chaiyasan, member of Thailand Parliament and chairman of the standing parliamentary committee on social welfare and labor, and Sukchun Sukprasert, president of Private Recruiting Committee of Thailand, the umbrella organization of the country's placement firm organizations, arrived early this week in the course of an Asian swing that will also take them to South Korea, and Hongkong.

The Thailand-Philippines memorandum of agreement stipulates fair competition between the two countries. No longer will the Thailand manpower exporters underprice their labor export to the Middle East. The Philippine panel, composed of Mila S. Catan, president of Philippine Association of Service Exporters, Inc., Emil Bonoan, president of Overseas Placement Association of the Philippines; Dory Bernabe and Jili Gardiner, president of Chamber of Industry for Music & Entertainment and Philippine Entertainers & Promoters Association.

CSO: 4200/216

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION INTO SINKING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] No less than an immediate and thorough investigation by high military authorities is demanded in the case of the reported sinking of a boat off the waters of Tawi-Tawi, resulting in the death of more than 30 persons on the night of November 10.

The Philippine Navy has claimed that the boat was sunk in an armed encounter between a PN patrol boat and suspected rebels or smugglers who first fired at the navy patrol. It was further claimed that the boat exploded when it was hit directly, leaving no trace in the sea.

Other reports of the incident, however, were to the effect that the so-called "enemy" boat was a regular passenger vessel which at the time was loaded with teachers and schoolchildren on their way to an athletic meet. It was also said that several crew members of the PN boat were placed under arrest as a result of the mistake shooting.

And over the weekend, no less than Tawi-Tawi Gov. Nur Jaafar said that the PN patrol sank a civilian motor launch which carried 36 passengers, including eight children whose ages ranged from one to eight years old. Describing the incident as a "massacre at sea," Jaafar said that on the basis of the statements of four survivors the PN patrol fired at the defenseless motor launch and its passengers without provocation.

In the face of these conflicting reports and to prevent what could be construed as a cover-up, it is incumbent upon top military authorities to conduct a speedy and objective probe of the incident and, should evidence warrant, prosecute those responsible to the full extent of the law. Incidents like this are propaganda fodder for the rebels and dissidents because they give credence to charges of the military's capricious and whimsical regard for human life.

CSO: 4200/216

CAR FIRMS ALLOWED LIMITED MATERIAL IMPORTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 83 p 14

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text] The monetary board Friday approved a scheme allowing limited importation of CKD (completely-knocked-down) automotive components by the five companies in the progressive car manufacturing program.

Under the scheme, PCMP firms may import CKDs and other raw materials only to the extent of their foreign exchange earnings from exports of locally-made components and parts.

Industry sources said the new scheme would help automotive firms continue operations although on a very limited scale.

Based on past records of foreign exchange earnings from exports of the five PCMP firms, the industry itself is still a net importer.

Exports last year of automotive components and parts amounted to about \$56 million compared to foreign exchange used of \$100 million.

The new policy is expected to result in the shutdown of car firms which have minimal or do not have export earnings as yet.

Ford Philippines, whose sister firm Fensite Ltd. at the Bataan trade zone is exporting car bodies to other Asian assemblers, has an edge under this arrangement.

And so is Carco, whose sister firm Asian Transmission Corp. is exporting transmission assemblies to Mitsubishi assemblers overseas.

The same is true for General Motor Pilipinas, Inc. which also exports transmission assemblies.

Delta Motor had in the past exported Land Cruiser military jeeps to the Middle East but foreign exchange earnings from that sales were very small compared to its requirement for CKD imports.



Pilipinas Nissan, among the five PCMP firms, is the most disadvantaged because it has no export receipts at all.

Under the policy approved by the monetary board, foreign exchange for the payment of maturing obligations arising from importations of a PCMP participant shall come solely from its net foreign exchange receipts realized out of exports of automotive components.

"Net foreign exchange receipts" is defined as the difference between the FOB value of the exported component less than value of imported materials contained in the item exported.

In the event the available net foreign exchange receipts of a PCMP firm fall short of its requirement for paying maturing obligations, the terms of said obligations should automatically be extended by the supplier until such time as sufficient net foreign exchange receipts are available.

The CB said in the circular it "will not be in any way obligated to provide foreign exchange for the payment of the obligation upon their maturity, other than through the scheme provided."

With prior approval by the Board of Investments and the CB, importations of CKDs and raw materials may be allowed as equity investment in the local company by the supplier "subject to existing laws and regulations."

The CB said this arrangement for the importation of CKDs is temporary in nature and does not preclude the grant of separate foreign exchange authorizations for CKD imports for 1984, 1985 and 1986 "as circumstances warrant," in accordance with the levels prescribed in the revised PCMP guidelines.

The circular also allowed PCMP companies to operate open account (O/A) facilities for their imports and exports in accordance with CB rules.

They were required to submit to the BOI on a monthly basis their net foreign exchange receipts for the month immediately preceding.

CSO: 4200/216

BULLETIN TODAY COLUMNIST QUESTIONS CUSTODIO TESTIMONY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 83 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia]

[Text] If the subject--investigation of the airport murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr.--was not such a serious matter, public reaction to the testimony of Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, erstwhile commander of the Aviation Security Command, before the Agrava inquiry board would have been: "Tell it to the Marines." The public cannot conceive how a lone gunman with unshod feet could have penetrated a twelve-hundred-man security net thrown about a plane that bore the victim home from self-imposed exile. The man later tagged as the assassin would have stuck out like a sore thumb in a sea of uniforms. Moreover, such an admission is a confession of gross negligence and inefficiency, a mark that does enhance the file of a military man of the general's stature.

General Custodio's subsequent claim that Avsecom's television monitoring system was not activated or that it could not cover the specific area where the senator was felled with one bullet likewise suffers from incredibility. Hearers could not believe their ears when he said the monitoring system was laid out mainly for emergencies like skyjacking and such. As if the Aquino arrival for which he authorized an entire battalion to secure the Manila International Airport (MIA) for two days was not an emergency. Such a lapse in judgment has raised the question of whether or not it was wise for the government to spend millions of dollars for the monitoring facility and thousands of pesos for its installation by a foreign expert.

CSO: 4200/216

EMERGENCY AID TO UNEMPLOYED HAILED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Loans for Workers"]

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople announced the government would soon grant emergency three-month salary and educational loans to all laid-off workers in the private sector. This program will be implemented by the Social Security System.

He also said the government would put into effect a 30-day credit line for a workers' rice program that will cover all legitimate labor unions.

The new programs indicate that policymakers have been thinking all along of ways by which to help the increasing number of laid-off workers. This is the first time the government has had to grapple with a problem of this magnitude.

It is, of course, the hope that many of the work stoppages are temporary, that they have been caused by the lack of foreign exchange with which to import raw materials and equipment. In that case, loans equivalent to three months' pay and educational loans may be all the workers will need before they go back to work.

It is a fortunate circumstance that there is a Social Security System to fall back on and that this system has been so managed as to maintain a high level of liquidity.

We hate to think what would happen if no scheme like that announced by Minister Ople could be feasible.

The programs announced reveal that as time goes on we can develop institutions that will serve us in good stead when the going gets rough.

CSO: 4200/216

CARDINAL SIN, MUSLIMS AGREE ON RECONCILIATION

Quezon City VERITAS in English 20-26 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Jaime L. Cardinal Sin and some of the most respected Muslim leaders have agreed to join hands in a concerted effort to achieve the ideal of national reconciliation and unity.

The agreement, which was forged during the Muslim leaders' call on the Manila prelate at the latter's residence Saturday last week, emphasized that "freedom, justice and equality are basic imperatives" if the Filipino people are to have peace, prosperity and unity.

The Muslim delegation, which was led by former Sen. Domacao Alonto, reaffirmed its support of Cardinal Sin's call for reconciliation. For his part, the Manila archbishop pledged to communicate to President Marcos the Muslim Filipinos' deepest aspirations "for a meaningful and substantial autonomy as provided for in the Tripoli Agreement."

During the discussions, which were conducted in a candid and cordial atmosphere, Alonto explained why the Muslims are supportive of Cardinal Sin's efforts. He cited a passage from the Koran to the effect that "the best of your friends are those who call themselves Christians" and added that he was convinced that the "solution to our problems can come only from men of God."

It will be recalled that, in a manifesto dated October 7 and signed by 13 of the leaders of Southern Philippines, it was pointed out that during the 11 years of martial rule, "the Muslims have suffered more than any other segment of the population."

The manifesto also asserted that some 200,000 Filipino Muslims have sought sanctuary in Sabah after government operations that claimed 60,000 lives and rendering a million others homeless.

It also urged the President to grant a general amnesty for all political offenses to pave the way for peaceful and meaningful dialogue.

Alonto and Cardinal Sin concluded the discussions with a joint prayer for reconciliation and peace.

The other members of the Muslim delegation were former Sen. Salipada K. Pundatun, former National Integration Commissioner Abraham Rasul, former Executive Director Almarin C. Tillah of the Region IX Commission, former Region XII Speaker Abul Khayr W. D. Alonto and Prof. Jalaludin J. de los Santos.

27 NOV VIOLENCE LAID TO 'TOUGHIES, VANDALS'; METRO MANILA POLIS VIOLATED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Nov 83 p 4

[Val Abelgas in the "As We See It" Column: "The Vandals Take Over"]

[Text] Once again, anarchy--a little more subdued this time--prevailed throughout Metro Manila Sunday night. As dusk fell and legitimate demonstrators began to disperse, neighborhood toughies, vandals, and drunken and drug-crazed youths--all infected with demo fever--took over, virtually closing roads with burning tires and rocks, harassing vehicles that didn't have yellow ribbons, hurling stones at buses and jeepneys, throwing firecrackers at both motorists and pedestrians, kicking cars, extorting money for taxi and jeepney drivers. Legitimate demonstrators were left wondering whether to cheer them or to dissociate themselves from these trouble-makers.

Legitimate protest--the kind thousands of demonstrators showed in at least two huge rallies in the morning and afternoon--was drowned out as thrill-seekers converted the day into a night of fun for them and fear for most. Protesters and vandals destroyed steel railings along Espana st., traffic lights and police outposts and burned prowler cars last Sept. 21. While they may have thought these were symbols of authority and the establishment that was still no excuse. Last night, they didn't destroy any or loot any Kadiwa store but they subjected travelling motorists and commuters to all sorts of harassment.

We saw firecrackers and stones thrown at cars and jeepneys while passengers cowed in fear. We saw them block cars and force the persons inside make the "Laban" sign. Even when the motorists did, the toughies struck the motorists' hands and kicked their cars. Many taxi drivers complained that they were blocked and forced to give money.

The opposition must do something to convert the excess adrenals of these vandals and toughies into a politically-directed protest. Protesters need to be angry or their demands will not touch the minds of those in power. But to be angry does not mean to be wild. As it was, those who did nasty things Sunday night did it at the expense of their countrymen.

It will definitely be a three-cornered fight for the Batasan posts in Metro Manila in May. The Nacionalists Party has announced it is fielding powerhouse

tickets throughout the country, particularly in the metropolis. And gauging from reports listing down some probable NP candidates in Manila and other cities, it looks like it would indeed be a powerhouse one. From what we have heard, the UNIDO is also fielding an equally strong ticket. We have yet to hear from the KBL, many of whose incumbent assemblymen in Metro Manila are not known to have strong political base.

CSO: 4200/234

## PHILIPPINES

### DEVELOPMENT THREAT AGAINST TRIBES VIEWED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] About 6.5 million Filipinos who belong to local minority groups and 50 recognized national minorities are facing destruction of their way of life.

So reports the Episcopal Commission on Tribal Filipinos (ECTF), a church-based group working closely with national minorities. In a report released last month, the ECTF charges that successive Philippine governments have failed to recognize the rights of minorities over their lands and have chosen instead to treat such lands as "unappropriated resources."

Worse, the report adds that where tribal minorities stand in the way of government development projects, the armed forces had been used in removing them from project sites.

The local Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights defines tribal minorities, or indigenous peoples, as populations whose forefathers inhabited their present territory--whether wholly or not--until people of a different culture conquered, dominated and reduced them to colonial conditions.

Such conditions forced them to live more in conformity with particular social, economic and cultural customs than with their traditional ones, under a government which wields social and cultural traits of the predominant population.

"Tribal Filipinos" form a diverse collection of over 40 ethnolinguistic groups each with a distinct language and culture, least influenced by Christianity and Islam and the waves of colonial rules. They belong to the same racial stock as the mainstream Filipinos, but considered minorities because they do not share the Westernized culture of the 12 or so ethnic groups who constitute the majority.

Tribal Filipinos include the majority of Mindanao's Lumads, a generic term embracing all non-Muslim hilltribes of the country's southernmost island. Both tribal and Muslim Filipinos are considered cultural minorities and together make up about 4 percent of 52 million Filipinos.



The Anti-Slavery Society has recommended to the United Nations Working Group On Indigenous People to urge the Philippine government to investigate alleged military and paramilitary abuses reportedly committed against tribal minorities. It also recommended that tribals should be consulted on the desirability and impact of government and other projects which affect them.

The Society, for instance, calls attention to the trend in recent years of "strategic hamletting." Supposedly a means of protecting communities from the influence of Muslim rebels and communist insurgents, the hamletting allegedly forcibly remove rural families from their homes and then resettled in guarded camps. Over 200,000 people are reportedly affected by this policy, majority of whom are tribal minorities in Mindanao.

Tribal minorities in Northern Luzon--over 100,000 of them--are allegedly threatened with dislocation. A logging concession granted by the government to the Cellophil Resources of the Philippines reportedly affects the tribal lands of the Tinggians, Kankana'is, Isnegs, Bontocs and Kalingas, among others.

The ECTF likewise reports that the government's energy programs include the construction of at least 40 dams. These threaten to submerge the best farmlands and settlements of tribal communities and will affect about 1.5 million people.

Tribal communities are also threatened by multinational agri-business interests which, with government approval or partnership, have acquired tribal lands to which farmers already have titles or where Philippine law acknowledges their traditional rights to ownership.

A particular case mentioned by the Anti-Slavery Society is the "forcible dispossession" of tribal communities in Agusan del Sur in Mindanao. It reports that in 1979, 40,000 hectares of land were granted to the state-owned National Development Corporation (NDC). The NDC also has the sole right to own land above the Constitutional limit for plantation development. The NDC, allegedly in partnership with the Malaysia-based Guthrie Plantation Incorporation, reportedly removed several thousand families of farmers and tribal Manobos from the plantation site.

The NDC and Guthrie allegedly employed a paramilitary group known as the "Lost Command," a notorious group of 200 ex-soldiers and common criminals reportedly terrorizing the area. Indeed, a controversy has arisen in the British Parliament over the involvement of the quasi-government British Development Corporation which partly supports the plantation project. The allegations of Lost Command involvement in the eviction of local farmers and tribes are under investigation.

The Anti-Slavery Society also deplores the fact that no minority group is represented in the board and officers of the Presidential Arm on National Minorities (Panamin), and thus have no power or representation in the



formulation of its policies. The Society says the Panamin, which supposedly looks after the welfare of minority groups, has instead been instrumental in the relocation of tribals from their lands.

The Society says that the dislocation of tribal minorities is particularly unfortunate since they have developed a special relationship with their lands-- mutual dependency. For the tribals, the land nourishes the entire race.--  
Depthnews Asia

CSO: 4200/234

## INTEGRATED BAR TO SPECIFY VIOLATIONS AGAINST DETAINEES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Nov 83 pp 1, 14

[Article by Vicente B. Foz]

[Text] The Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) will submit full details of alleged violations of the constitutional right of detainees to confer with their lawyers after getting the permission of all those who reported these incidents.

This was the assurance given yesterday by IBP President Raul S. Roco, retired Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, chairman of the IBP national committee on legal aid, and retired Justice Jose B.L. Reyes, chairman of the IBP commission on human rights and due process.

They reacted to a press statement of Defense Minister Juan Ponce En-

rile asking the IBP to cite specific cases of violation of the detainees' rights.

In a formal resolution last week, the IBP board of governors had denounced the alleged violation of basic rights of detainees or persons detained in connection with public demonstrations or rallies.

Roco, Concepcion, and Reyes said the IBP is finalizing documentation of specific cases where detainees were denied of their rights to counsel. After getting the clearance of the persons involved, the two IBP officials said the IBP will submit full details to the Ministry of National Defense (MND).

But they said the detainees or lawyers involved "may want anonymity at this time." The IBP also called on all persons to report similar instances of deprivation of their right to counsel so these may be submitted to the MND.

Roco, Concepcion, and Reyes, said the IBP appreciates Enrile's concern, saying that the minister is "equally committed to the guarantee of the right to counsel." They recalled that at the recent Fifth House of Delegates convention, Enrile assured that lawyers performing their duties as legal counsel will be respected and protected.

The IBP officials said the IBP resolution was based on the constitutionally guaranteed right of every person to counsel. "If this right is denied, it becomes impossible to uphold the rule of law," they stressed.

To protect and promote this right, the IBP officials said, there should be no disagreement on the IBP resolution urging that persons accused or convicted of political crimes should be separated from those accused or convicted of common crimes; suitable places in every jail or detention center should be made available for lawyers to talk to their clients; and the secrecy and sanctity of the privileged communication between lawyers and clients must be preserved.

"All these policy proposals are easy to implement," Roco, Concepcion and Reyes said.

The IBP appreciates the immediate response of Justice Minister Ricardo C. Puno, the three said.

Puno informed the IBP that the right to counsel is being upheld in the penitentiaries and penal colonies supervised by the ministry.

Puno also assured the IBP that in detention centers under his jurisdiction, lawyers will always have access to their clients and suitable places for conferences will be available.

CSO: 4200/234

AFP NEED FOR CIVIL RELATIONS EXPERTS VIEWED

Manila BULLFTIN TODAY in English 29 Nov 83 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia]

[Text]

Structural reorganization of the armed forces with the creation of Regional Unified Commands (RUCs) is opening new opportunities for the employment of expertise. Because coordination of civilian efforts with those of the military is due for integration under the Regional Unified Command concept, specialists in civil relations may soon, like the combat soldier come into his own. As has been repeatedly pointed out in this and other commentaries, military action is not enough to win the battle against subversion. In the battle for the hearts and minds of the people against communism, experts in civil relations will become vital.

the office of civil relations at Camp Aguinaldo, Templo's performance was described as outstanding. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Star for civil relations during the 47th anniversary celebration of the Armed Forces. A member of the Class of 1959, Templo's assignment to the field would mark a new plateau in the career of a deserving officer.

One such officer whose qualifications in the field of civil relations should not be passed over in the selection of staff officers in the various regional commands is Col. Emiliano D. Templo, onetime acting public information officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). During his brief term as AFP spokesman, Templo succeeded in a great measure in enhancing public awareness of the policies and programs of the military through timely and relatively accurate reporting of the news. In the field of civil relations as onetime chief of

THREE BARANGAY OFFICIALS SLAIN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Nov 83 p 36

[Text]

PANABO, Davao del Norte — Three barangay councilmen and a suspected rebel were killed last Saturday in three separate incidents near here.

Lt. Col. Patrick Madayag, Davao del Norte PC/INP commander, identified the victims as barangay councilmen Teodoro Malnegro, of Causwagan; Leovedo Conque, of Cacao; and Basilio Sangarias, of Casilac.

The suspected rebel, was still unidentified. His body was brought to the Causwagan barangay hall.

Madayag said Malnegro was shot dead by four armed men while attending a benefit dance.

The two sons of Malnegro who were present at the site of the incident shot the attackers but three of them managed to

escape.

Conque was also killed by suspected rebels while Sangarias was found dead in a road in barangay Casilac. (Jen Jorvina)

NABUA, Camarines Sur — A top New People's Army commander and two of his men believed to be on liquidation mission were killed by Constabulary troopers last Sunday in barangay Tanduary, this town.

Col. Job Mayo, in his report to Brig. Gen. Jose Alcaneses, Regional unified command 5 commander, identified the slain NPA men as Joel Viloso alias Commander Darwin tagged as head of the Rinconada district command; Justiniano Lanragan, alias Ka Lim, and Roehl Parin, alias Parin. (RCS)

## BRIEFS

REBEL LOSSES REPORTED--Nine NPA's [New People's Army] were killed and several others were believed wounded in three separate firefights in Bulacan, Davao and Camarines del Sur. In Bulacan, four NPA rebels died when a grenade they were supposed to throw at pursuing soldiers exploded prematurely. In Camarines del Sur, three members of an NPC squad were killed in an encounter with PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers at the crossing of Tanday in Nabua. In Davao del Sur, a joint PC-police team clashed with heavily armed rebels in (Acsemlanusa), killing two rebels and wounding several others. No casualties were reported on the government side in the three firefights. [Text] [OW291411 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83]

WORKERS' WAGE, ALLOWANCE HIKES--Labor Minister Blas Opls issued the implementing rules on wage Order No 3 providing wage and allowance hikes for industrial and agricultural workers. The rules provide that effective 1 November, every employer should pay no less than 20 pesos a day for nonagricultural workers, 19 pesos for nonagricultural workers outside Metro Manila, 17 pesos for agricultural plantation workers, 16 pesos for nonagricultural nonplantation workers, 17 pesos for workers in cottage and handicraft industries with not more than 30 workers, 19 pesos for workers in cottage and handicraft firms in Metro Manila, 18 pesos for cottage industry workers outside Metro Manila, and 17 pesos for workers in retail service establishments with not more than 10 workers. Under the rules, employees receiving wages and allowances are entitled to the additional allowance as long as their take-home pay does not exceed 1,000 pesos a month. Not covered by the additional allowances are workers receiving a basic salary of 1,800 pesos a month, household and domestic helpers including family drivers and workers in the personal service of another, workers in retail establishments employing not more than 10 workers, and workers of distressed firms. [Text] [OW111708 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83]

SEAMEN HOME SALARY--President Marcos has approved the recommendation for Filipino seamen to increase their dollar remittance to the home country to boost the government's foreign exchange reserves. The president issued executive order 925 requiring seamen to remit 80 percent of their basic salaries starting January 1, 1984. The presidential directive amends executive order 857 which previously required seamen or marines to remit to the Philippines in foreign exchange at least 70 percent of their basic salary. The president issued the order on the basis of a resolution adopted by the Filipino Association for Marine Employment Incorporated. [Text] [HK270808 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 27 Nov 83]

NEW AIR FORCE HELICOPTERS--The Philippine Air Force has received the first 18 helicopters it ordered from the United States to beef up its present fleet. The former turn-over ceremony was held today at Villamor Air Base in Pasay City. The helicopters are the most advanced of their kind in the U.S. arsenal. They can be used in combat or in search and rescue operations. [Text] [HK170819 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 17 Nov 83]

FEARS OF LAYOFFS ALLAYED--Labor Minister Blas Ople allayed fears of more layoffs this year because of the peso devaluation and dollar restrictions. He said the recent relaxation of dollar restrictions by the Central Bank may stave off threats aired by employers to dismiss workers. The labor minister said the employment picture is not as gloomy as some sectors sought to project. According to the labor minister, layoffs in industry have actually declined from January to October, and may continue to decline until December. Ople said further that the number of people finding jobs is actually increasing. He said figures show that for every 40 people per 1,000 losing their jobs, 46 percent 1,000 are getting hired. [sentence as printed] [Text] [HK120854 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Nov 83]

CSO: 4200/225

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED

Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] A new political party has emerged.

It is called Solomone Ano Sagufenua, SAS for short. The names given means "Solomon Islands my home land." The word "Sagu" obtained from the Shortland Islands means "mine" and "fenua" a Tikopian word for "home." The two island groups are situated at the extreme tips of Solomon Islands.

The party has a Central Committee which co-ordinates all activities and development of its functions.

A spokesman for the Central Committee told Solomon Star that the SAS now had drafted its Constitution, Manifestoes and its Code of Ethics.

"The Code of Ethics will be very important to the party and its supporters as it will govern the party both within Parliament and outside," said the spokesman.

The spokesman said any personal conflict or disagreement will be dealt with accordingly under the party's Code of Ethics.

He said parties without such Ethics would always cause political instability.

"Our aim is to organise a party that is politically stable in order to create an environment suitable for different forms of development both in the Government and in the private sector," he said.

"We have to organise ourselves first before we could lead should we win any national election," the spokesman said.

"This Code of Ethics," said the spokesman, "will bind the party together and there are rules to be followed."

In the meantime, the SAS has planned to contest in the coming national election.

Asked whether candidates have already been named, the spokesman said they would issue the names probably next year.



But the spokesman said the party already had representatives in the provinces, some even contesting in provincial assembly elections.

He said Gad Hagasuramo of West Bauro Ward Nine, a Provincial Assembly Member for Makira Province is SAS's candidate.

The spokesman also hinted that some top Government officers had intended to participate in the coming election as SAS party candidates.

"But only those who abide by the Code of Ethics of SAS will be considered to run for the party," he said.

CSO: 4200/205

## ARTICLE QUESTIONS COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH

Penang THE SUNDAY STAR in English 30 Oct 83 pp 6, 7

[Article by Mak Joon Num: "Security Snag at the Border: Are the Thais Doing Enough?"]

[Text]

THAILAND can be likened to a pin-cushion in terms of the insurgency threats it faces. There is a multitude of pin-pricks all over except in the south — where the insurgent threat is more like a dagger pointed at Malaysia.

There has been much talk of border co-operation and combined operations over the years and it conjures in the public mind visions of an integrated and highly effective move in the fight against the Communists.

The truth, unfortunately, is that Thai-Malaysia border co-operation has been far from smooth. There have been quiet disagreements and disputes, particularly over Bangkok's attempts to draw Malaysia into the fight against the so-called Muslim bandits.

There have been claims, too, that Bangkok has not done all it can against the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) and even more, the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) factions, despite the fact that the most serious insurgency threat is now in the south.

As such, this article is an attempt to place in perspective the military problems Thailand is facing, and to examine whether Bangkok can and should do more in the common fight against the CPM and its various factions.

Thailand faces a two-fold threat. First, there is the

conventional, and very largely external, threat posed by the Vietnamese and their Kampuchean and Laotian allies. Then there is the insurgency threat in the north-east, north-west and the south.

Recently, there has been the rise of the pro-Soviet Pak Mai or "Green Star" movement in the north-eastern region. But the Pak Mai is still very small, numbering less than 200, with no established mass base with which to expand.

It is also accepted by military strategists that the Vietnamese are not likely to conduct any military adventure beyond Kampuchea in the near future because of the many problems Hanoi is facing, a major one being economic.

Then there is the dispute with the Chinese which is certainly curbing any notions of military adventurism by the Vietnamese.

At the same time, the increasingly tough fight put up by the Khmer resistance groups has absorbed the impact of any Viet incursions along the Thai-Kampuchea border, and the relatively open country would require a conventional attack by Vietnamese forces in any invasion of Thailand.

Again, there is no major guerilla threat in north-eastern Thailand while the threat in the north-west along the Burmese border is relatively minor. In short,

the focus of the insurgency has moved to the southern provinces.

Figures released by Thailand's Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) in August placed the total number of armed Communist insurgents in the country at about 3,000.

The ISOC estimated guerilla strength in the First Army area at about 500 with about 290 to 380 CPT guerillas in the Second Army region. It placed insurgent strength in the Third Army area at between 430 and 520, and the Fourth Army area in the south tops the list with 1,700 guerillas.

In fact, ISOC spokesman Colonel Vichien Sunthornkes reported that "the Communist guerillas had moved their centre of operation to the south, a zone under the Fourth Army Region."

What do all these mean? Basically, said one analyst, it is clear proof that the centre of Thai insurgency is now in the south. Why then are the Thais not moving its counter-insurgency forces south to tackle the guerillas together with Malaysia?

Thailand is perfectly capable of doing so, especially when it has reduced the number of armed CPT insurgents from a 1978 peak of 12,000 to the present 3,000.

Thailand has only one regular infantry division in the south, the Fifth Divi-

sion, with eight battalions complemented by Ranger and Border Patrol Police (BPP) units. Military analysts say this figure is very low given the overall strength of the insurgent forces in the south.

Some Malaysian sources, however, claim that there are actually about 4,000 guerillas operating in the Fourth Army Region. "It is more than likely that the ISOC figure of 1,700 refer only to CPT guerillas," said one analyst this side of the border. "If you take into account the three CPM factions as well as the Muslim separatists, there must be close to 4,000 insurgents in the Thai Fourth Army Region."

As such, it would be extremely difficult for the Thais to dominate and control the ground with just eight regular battalions despite Ranger and BPP support. To control the area, the Thais would require a numerical superiority of something in the region of 5 to 1, or 20,000 troops well trained in counter-insurgency warfare plus supporting arms.

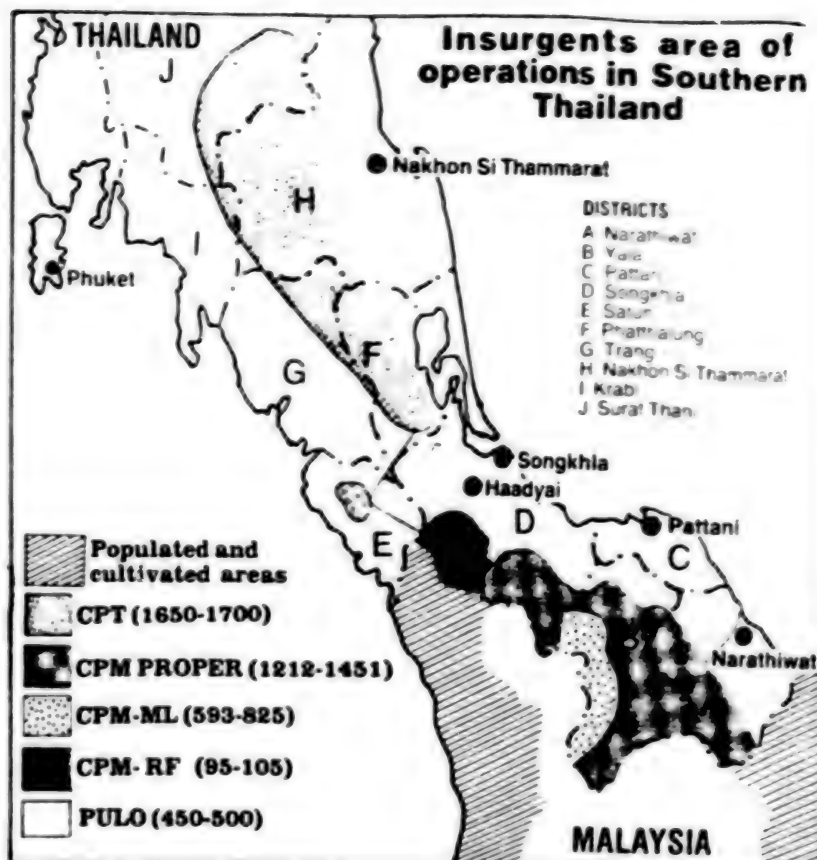
As a comparison, the Thais have deployed three infantry divisions in the Second Army area, two in the Third Army area and three in the First Army area.

"The situation is difficult to understand," said a military expert here. "Southern Thailand is economically one of the most developed regions, and with so much resources already injected, there is certainly a need to emphasise security there. Furthermore, development has a great bearing on providing an environment safe for tourism, which is a major income-earner for Thailand."

He added that the Thais had the military resources to successfully tackle insurgency in the south although they appeared rather chary about committing them so far.

"This is something we don't understand. If there is at all any value given to Malaysian-Thai bilateral security arrangements, surely the Thais can afford to do more."

"In this respect, there appears to be a lack of real understanding. The Thai attitude has angered and provoked some of our people to pass negative remarks about the combined border efforts. We can appreciate the Thai military emphasis in the east because of the threat posed by Vietnam and its Phnom Penh ally."



"We're not asking the Thais to divert attention and resources away from that region and give overriding priority to the south. What we are seeking is a certain amount of attention to be given by Bangkok to the war against the southern insurgents without jeopardising its efforts in the east. I don't think this is too much to ask."

He claimed that the Thais used to reiterate that Thai-Malaysian combined efforts should be based on sincerity — a phrase oft used by Lieutenant-General Harn Leenanond, the previous commander of the Thai Fourth Army — but Malaysia would prefer genuine rather than superficial sincerity. "So far," added the analyst, "we've not come across any Thai action that can be defined as genuinely sincere."

Even in the case of development along the border, despite the common concept of using development as a major instrument to counter insurgency, the major emphasis of Thai development in terms of locality is at a tangent with the Malaysian effort.

Malaysia is attempting to develop areas such as Kroh and Grik, which straddle the traditional infiltration routes of the CPM, to deny the enemy easy access from the Betong salient.

However, Bangkok is concentrating its development efforts in areas opposite the Kelantan border, such as Waeng district. Apart from building the dam near Bannang Sattar, which is quite far north of Betong, the Thais have done relatively little in terms of development in any CPM area.

So while there is commonality in concept, there is hardly any synchronisation in effort and attention.

The choice of Waeng on the part of the Thais is significant. This is the area they feel the Muslim bandits are using to move from Thailand to Kelantan and back despite the fact that there are no Muslim bandit bases in Malaysia, claimed a top official.

The deployment of Thai military units also reflects Bangkok's preoccupation with the separatist problem. Five of Bangkok's regular infantry battalions

are in Haadyai, Pattani, Yala, Pattalung and Nakorn Si Thammarat, traditional strongholds of the Muslim irredentists.

Against the much stronger CPT, only three battalions of regulars have been deployed — in Chumpon, Surat Thani and Trang. And in the strategic Betong and Sadao areas, the Thais have deployed only the para-military BPP against the tough CPM factions.

In addition, there have been reports of Thai Buddhist settlers being brought from the north and north-east to dilute the predominantly Muslim population in the sensitive south.

In this respect, the new city of Tak Bai in Narathiwat province may also be considered as part of a move to create a buffer zone against the Muslim irredentists.

Even more significant, the city of Tak Bai is but one of six development projects planned by the Thai Regional Border Committee to "establish national stability in the five border provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani, Satun, Songkhla and Yala." The choice of the six provinces speaks for itself.

And of Gen Harn's 17 much publicised *Tai Rom Yen* operations against the guerillas in the south, only one — *Tai Rom Yen II* — has been specifically directed against the CPM.

Gen Harn's successor as commander of the Fourth Army Region, Major-General Wanchai Chitchamnong, is unlikely to step up the tempo of the border war, at least in military terms.

His claim is that the CPM's armed elements have been scattered and on the run, adding that "the ultimate objective of the Fourth Army Region is to see the remaining CPM ele-

ments lay down their weapons through negotiations."

Unfortunately, the CPM has shown little penchant to surrender or negotiate so far. In fact, of the widely publicised imminent surrender of 500 or so insurgents in the south, Thai sources said 355 are Muslim separatists, 39 are from the CPM and 16 from the CPT who have decided to give up over the past year.

Gen Wanchai, in an interview with the influential Thai newspaper *The Nation* last month, added that "military pressure against the CPM insurgents will be kept up next year, but the scale of the new operation would not be as large as that of the *Tai Rom Yen II* operation which was launched in July last year."

In any event, it is obvious that Bangkok's best troops have been deployed principally against the Muslim separatists, whose numbers have been reduced to between 500 and 600.

Why has Bangkok concentrated its best troops and its principle development efforts against the irredentists and not against the much stronger and better-armed CPT and CPM factions? Obviously, it must feel that the irredentists pose a greater danger than the Communists.

In the long run, Bangkok's current counter-insurgency emphasis might prove to be counter-productive. Only time will tell. But Thailand would do well to mobilise more forces and concentrate them in the Fourth Army Region so that a more balanced drive against ALL insurgents could be mounted instead of its current lob-sided battle.



## RICE EXPORTS DROP

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Oct 83 p 5

[Text]

THAILAND exported 2.7 million tonnes of rice in the first nine months of this year, down 5.2 per cent on the same 1982 period, the Board of Trade said.

The board, a private organisation grouping major trade associations, estimated that 1983 rice sales would reach 3.6 million tonnes as 910,000 tonnes are due to be exported between October and December.

It said Malaysia, Indonesia, Senegal, Iran, China and Nigeria were major buyers in the first three quarters in which the Thai government and the private sector exported 934,000 and 1.8 million tonnes respectively.

The Agriculture Ministry has predicted an output 18.4 million tonnes of paddy or 12.7 million tonnes of milled rice in the 1983/84 crop year (Nov/Oct).

It said this will leave 9.2 million tonnes for domestic consumption and replanting and 3.5 million for exports.

■ Iran has agreed to buy 300,000 to 400,000 tonnes of Thai rice for delivery next year, Deputy Commerce Minister Pairojana Chaiyaporn said.

Mr Pairojana said the price of the 100 per cent,

second-grade white rice that Iran agreed to buy would be finalised here later this year.

Iran imported 180,000 tonnes of rice and between 100,000 and 200,000 tonnes of maize from Thailand in the first half of this year.

The minister made the announcement after a week-long visit to Iran where he said Iranian officials urged Thailand to buy Iranian light crude to balance their bilateral trade.

He said Thailand will consider the Iranian oil offer when its current long-term contract to import 65,000 barrels a day of crude oil from Saudi Arabia expires next June.

Thai officials have said Iran is prepared to supply Thailand with 40,000 barrels of crude daily though prices are subject to negotiations.

JAKARTA: Indonesia's rice imports this year are expected to total only one million tonnes or 400,000 tonnes less than the original estimate.

This is because the government has so far not had to supplement domestic market supplies as frequently and as substantially as originally expected, according to Mr Bustanil Arifin, chief of Bulog, the National Lo-

BANGKOK, Oct. 18  
gistics Agency.

Another factor that had led to the lower projection was that Bulog now controlled a rice stock of 1.7 million tonnes against a required safe final stock of between 80,000 and one million tonnes.

In talks with newsmen after opening a discussion on national food security here, Mr Arifin said merchants and farmers appeared to have sufficient supplies of rice. Until last Wednesday more than 1,000 tonnes of rice were entering Jakarta every day from other parts of the country.

Normally supplies to the national capital declined to as low as several hundred tonnes as early as last month.

Bulog had earlier expected that it would have to intervene (by supplementing market supplies in the rice markets in Java last month but there was now no such need.

To prepare itself for possible shortages of supplies, Bulog had already imported a total of one million tonnes of rice, Mr Arifin said.

If by the end of this month the need for Bulog's intervention did not arise, this would really be extraordinary, Mr Arifin said.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR ANDROPOV'S 24 NOV STATEMENT

VDP Supports Statement

OW050045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On 30 November 1983, the Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] Central Committee issued a statement supporting Chairman Andropov's 24 November statement. The statement reads in part:

Along with the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people all over the world, the VDP is highly indignant at the U.S. imperialists' bellicose act of introducing medium-range missiles into Western European countries, thus seriously threatening world peace and the security of the Soviet Union and the socialist community and creating a nuclear danger to the countries serving as the bases for the nuclear missiles.

The VDP fully supports the important 24 November statement of Chairman Andropov on the Soviet Union's correct attitude and stance in the face of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe by the U.S. imperialists and their allies.

We enthusiastically acclaim the Soviet Union's firm and resolute measures aimed at protecting the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and at readily dealing thunderous punitive blows to the U.S. imperialists.

The VDP fully agrees with and supports the 29 November 1983 statement of Chairman Pham Van Dong of the Council of Ministers and affirms that, in the current state of military balance, the U.S. imperialists should not nurture the illusion that, with their nuclear arms race and their medium-range missile bases in Western Europe, they will be able to destroy this balance, gain military superiority, and intimidate the Soviet Union and other nations in the world. Their military schemes and adventurous acts will fail pitifully and their crimes will be duly punished.



## Peace Committee Backs Remarks

OW060005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] The Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace held a roundtable talk today to welcome and support the 24 November statement by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Attending the roundtable talk were Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, culture minister; Professor Tran Dai Nghia, chairman of the Vietnam Union of Scientific Associations; Comrade Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the VFF Central Committee; Lt Gen Hoang Huong, representative of the National Defense Ministry; and representatives of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Vietnam Women's Union.

Lawyer Phan Anh, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace, presided over the roundtable talk. He pointed out the significance of Comrade Andropov's 24 November statement, which manifests the Soviet Union's correct stand and great capability for defense of world peace, meets the aspirations of the peace-loving people in the world, and is a stern warning to the Reagan administration, the international reactionary forces and so forth.

Lawyer Phan Anh stressed: In supporting Comrade Andropov's statement, we intensify our struggle, along with the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world and with the Soviet Union as the bulwark of peace, to create a great, powerful movement to oppose U.S. imperialism, the international reactionary forces, and the Chinese expansionists, who are intensifying the arms race.

Reality shows that the peace-loving forces in the world are sufficiently capable of preventing the danger of nuclear war.

The participants expressed their opinions, pointing out the danger of nuclear weapons, the correct stand and goodwill attitude of the Soviet Union reflected in Comrade Andropov's statement, the frenzied, bellicose acts of the Reagan administration and the NATO nations, and the great capability of the current struggle movement in preventing the danger of nuclear war.

The participants issued a statement affirming their full support for Comrade Andropov's statement. The statement stressed that the peace movement and the entire Vietnamese people, an inseparable part of the world peace and independence movement, consider the Soviet decisions mentioned in the 24 November statement by Comrade Andropov fully legitimate, indispensable, and timely ones that meet the deep aspirations of the people of all countries, including the Vietnamese people, who are striving in their struggle for nation-building and national defense and against the schemes and acts of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary and hegemonist forces, which collude with U.S. imperialism in undermining the peace, security, independence, and territorial integrity of

Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, and in undermining peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

The frenzied arms race of the United States and reactionary forces will be definitely checked. Their warmongering schemes and plans are bound to fail. Certainly world peace will be firmly maintained and defended.

CSO: 4209/85



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER GREETED--Hanoi, 30 Nov VNA--Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended his warmest congratulations to Senior Lieutenant General Florian Siwicki on his appointment as minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic. The congratulatory message says: "I wish you the best of health and brilliant success in your new mission in order to work for the strengthening of the defence capacity of the Polish People's Republic and the combat strength of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries in the interests of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. On this occasion," the message goes on, "I would like to congratulate the Polish People's Army on having fulfilled its glorious and heavy tasks, thus helping to extricate the country from serious difficulties in the recent past." The message wished for constant development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries. [Text] [OW011239 Hanoi VNA in English 0847 GMT 1 Dec 83]

KAMPUCHEAN TROUPE RECEIVED--Hanoi, 2 Dec VNA--Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council, received here this afternoon a Kampuchean children's art troupe which is in Vietnam on a performance tour. With the vice-president were Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture, and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho warmly welcomed the visit of the troupe and expressed his wish for the success of the troupe in Vietnam. Heng Soth, head of the troupe, expressed his joy in visiting Vietnam. He said this was an opportunity for Kampuchean children to better understand the people of Vietnam, who helped the Kampuchean people to defeat the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique, and this visit, he said, would also contribute to strengthening the friendship between the two countries. [Text] [OW021921 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 2 Dec 83]

KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARIES MARKED--Hanoi, 4 Dec VNA--A 500-strong meeting was held in Vietnam's northern border province of Hoang Lien Son Saturday to mark three Kampuchean anniversaries. The meeting was arranged in honour of the fifth anniversaries of the founding of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (2 Dec 1978), of Kampuchea's liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime (7 Jan 1979) and of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. The participants in the meeting expressed their joy at the achievements of the party, the government and the people of Kampuchea in the political and economic fields as well as in external affairs and national defence. They voiced continued support

and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their revolutionary cause. Film days, a drive of publication of books, and exhibitions on Kampuchea were arranged by the provincial cultural service. [Text] [OW041810 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 4 Dec 83]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Hanoi, 5 Dec VNA--Talks were held in Warsaw Friday between delegations of the State Commission for Planning of Poland and Vietnam on economic cooperation in 1986-1990. Exchange of commodities was among the topics discussed. The two sides particularly discussed the participation of Poland in the development of agriculture and cooperation in the development of machinebuilding and the chemical industry in Vietnam. Polish Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, received the Vietnamese delegation led by Vo Chi Cao. [Text] [OW050715 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 5 Dec 83]

FINNISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Hanoi, 6 Dec VNA--Finnish Ambassador Esko Antero Lipponen and wife gave a reception here today on the 66th independence day of the Republic of Finland. His guests included Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Si Nguyen and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi were also present. Ambassador Esko Lipponen and Vice Chairman Dong Si Nguyen proposed toasts to the happiness and prosperity of the Finnish people and to the further development of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between Finland and Vietnam. [Text] [OW070917 Hanoi VNA in English 0754 GMT 7 Dec 83]

TIES WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANS--Hanoi, 6 Dec VNA--A seminar on Vietnam's relations with international organizations was held here from November 29-December 2, with the aim of improving the cooperation with these organizations and enhancing the efficaciousness of their aid programs. The seminar was honoured by the presence of Vice-Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Tran Quynh at the opening meeting. Also present on the Vietnamese side were Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau and representatives of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Science and Technology, the committee for the reception of foreign aid, and many other public institutions concerned with foreign aid or international cooperation. The international organizations were represented by Karl H. Englund, permanent representative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and coordinator of the development programs of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Program (WFP), United National Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR). [Text] [OW070919 Hanoi VNA in English 0806 GMT 7 Dec 83]

CPV DELEGATION TO KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi, 8 Dec VNA--A delegation of the international department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vu Quang, member of the party CC and head of the department left here today for a friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off by Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the department, and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran. [Text] [OW081627 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 8 Dec 83]

MEETING FOR LAO STUDENTS--Hanoi, 8 Dec VNA--The Central Committee of the Vietnam-Lao Freindship Association (VLFA) held a meeting here today with Lao students in Vietnam on the occasion of the eighth national day of Laos. Among those present were Ho Truc, vice-minister of education and vice-president of the VLFA; Nong Quoc Chan, vice-minister of culture and vice-president of the VLFA; and Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampeun Tounalom. Speaking at the meeting, Ho Truc and Khampeun Tounalom praised the special friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. They expressed the hope that the cooperation between the two countries in all fields, especially in education, would be developed satisfactorily. [Text] [OW081838 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 8 Dec 83]

IRAQI PRESIDENT REITERATES SOLIDARITY--Hanoi, 8 Dec VNA--"Vietnam is a close companion-in-arms of Iraq," said Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at a cordial reception of Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Van Thanh last Sunday. The president continued: "The heroic Vietnamese people who have accumulated a well of experience in their long struggle against imperialism will certainly win great success in the new stage of the revolution. The Iraqi and Vietnamese peoples are bound by mutual understanding and sympathy. We have closely cooperated in the anti-imperialist struggle. The 1979 visit to Iraq by chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has left deep impressions on the Iraqi leadership and people." President Saddam Husayn asked Ambassador Tran Van Thanh to convey his warm greetings to the Vietnamese party and state leaders. [Text] [OW081003 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 8 Dec 83]

CSO: 4200/253

## AGRICULTURE

### TEN DAYS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW072221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Text] Following are some noteworthy points in the situation of agricultural production over the past 10 days:

In the 10th-month crop production, the entire country harvested 1.2 million ha of 10th-month rice, representing 37 percent of the cultivated acreage. The northern provinces sped up in harvesting, reaping rice on 55,000 ha every day during the past 10 days, thus bringing the harvested area to 1.02 million ha, 76.3 percent of the crop area.

Thia Binh, Haiphong, Son La, and Quang Ninh provinces have basically completed harvesting. The remaining provinces are striving to complete their harvest during the first days of December. Due to the aftermath of typhoons, floods, and damage caused by harmful insects, the productivity of this year's 10th-month rice crop is lower than last year's.

The southern provinces harvested 185,000 ha or 9.6 percent of the cultivated area. The provinces that were fastest in harvesting were Quang Nam-Nang, Nghia Binh, and Dac Lac. The provinces from Thuan Hai southward only began their harvest.

In general, the 10th-month rice in the southern provinces developed well this year. Productivity of the early 10th-month rice that has been harvested was higher than originally envisaged.

The southern provinces are continuing to inspect their fields, guard against and combat harmful insects, and fight the drought on the Dai Tra 10th-month rice areas, striving to satisfactorily protect the cultivated areas from harmful insects and drought.

Regarding the winter-spring production, by late November, the entire country grew vegetables, subsidiary and industrial crops on 200,000 hectares, of which the northern provinces grew 153,000 ha of winter plants or 90.5 percent of that in the same period last year. The winter crop acreage was below the plan norms, but the cultivated areas for potatoes, garlic, soybeans, and assorted vegetables and beans were larger than last year's.

Last week, thanks to fair weather, the various provinces strove to plant 11,000 ha of sweet potatoes, 6,500 ha of potatoes, and more than 8,000 ha of assorted vegetables and beans. They should continue to plant more potatoes, vegetables, and beans that are still in season and tend well the cultivated plants so as to achieve high output.

Along with cultivating the winter crops, the northern provinces promptly carried out some of the work of the 5th-month-spring production. The various provinces and municipalities sowed early 5th-month and spring rice seeds on 44,000 ha and prepared for proper spring rice seeds to be sown during early December. The acreage of the fifth-month crop plowed was more than 220,000 ha and some 2 million tons of organic fertilizers were readied. Compared with the same period last year, only the acreage of sown rice seeds increased by 14,000 ha whereas with regard to other objectives, our performance was poorer, particularly the cultivated azolla area was only 50 percent of that of last year. Consequently, where conditions exist, after the harvest we must prepare the soil and immediately bring in water for growing azolla.

The southern provinces have some 300,000 ha under plowing or transplanting and more than 100,000 ha under transplanting. The provinces with the largest areas being transplanted were Long An, Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Hau Giang, and Tien Giang. Compared with the same period last year, the tempo of winter-spring rice transplanting was faster, but the various localities should store water to guard against drought.

Dear friends, the weather will continue to be favorable for production in the coming days. Consequently, the various localities should concentrate efforts on rapidly and completely harvesting the 10th-month rice crop. The northern provinces should endeavor to complete their harvest during the first days of December and to fulfill their food obligation toward the state. They should concentrate efforts on rapidly sowing the spring crops rice seeds; satisfactorily tend the acreage of the 5th-month crop and early spring crop rice seeds; and complete the growing of potatoes, vegetables, and beans still in season while immediately sowing early sweet potatoes and corn for the spring crop. They should tend well the cultivated winter crop areas, concentrate all forces on preparing soil and plowing paddies for the 5th-month rice crop, and adopt concrete plans for wet and dry cultivation while increasing the areas under seed azolla.

The southern provinces should immediately harvest the ripened early 10th-month rice and satisfactorily tend and protect the areas under dai tra and late 10th-month rice. Meanwhile, they should accelerate the pace of plowing and direct sowing-planting for the winter-spring rice. In addition, they should devote the work force to promptly cultivating the vegetable and secondary crop areas of the winter-spring crop, and should strive to meet the targeted cultivation acreage.

CSO: 4209/85



## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

NATIONALITIES COUNCIL GROUP--A delegation of the National Assembly's Nationalities Council headed by its chairman Hoang Truong Minh, member of the party Central Committee, recently visited Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces. The delegation heard the provincial party committees and people's committees of the two provinces report on the situation of the implementation of the nationalities policy of the party and the state in their localities. During its visit, the delegation sought to get a clear understanding of the situation of production, activities, and combat readiness of the ethnic minority peoples in Quan Ba and Van Chan districts, and at the Quyet Tien and Nghia Son cooperatives. The delegation contributed some views on better implementing the nationalities policy and especially on training and fostering a contingent of ethnic minority cadres, and on taking good care of the livelihood of the local people and troops in border areas in order to ensure the development of production and combat readiness. [Text] [OW040447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Dec 83]

VFF SUPPORTS ANDROPOV'S STATEMENT--On 24 November 1983, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, issued a very important statement pointing out the Soviet Union's noble actions for the sake of all nations' peace and security in the face of the dangerous schemes and acts of the U.S. Administration which is stubbornly continuing its preparations for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union, communism, and revolutionary and peace forces in Europe and the rest of the world. On behalf of the Vietnamese people of all strata, the Vietnam Fatherland Front fully supports the Soviet Union's consistent policy of peace and Chairman Andropov's 24 November statement, and vehemently condemns the U.S. Administration's policy of arms race and aggression. The Vietnamese people are determined to frustrate all schemes and hostile moves of the imperialist and hegemonist forces, and to contribute toward safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. [Text] [OW040435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83]

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